The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The thermometer registered two degrees below zero at Omaha on Tuesday morning.

—The killing of the Costra family and others between Pioche and Panamant, Utah, is denied.

—Two companies of infantry from Beaver, Utah, have gone after the reported Indian murderers in Nevada.

—Sir John A. McDonald has been elected to the Dominion Parliament, in the Ontorio district, by a majority of 17.

—It is estimated that the shipments of bullion from Utah Territory in the past year will reach seven million dollars.

—The Mississippi Democratic Central Committee has postponed the convention called to meet in Vicksburg on the 8th of January to April 7th.

—John Porterfield, a prominent citizen of Nashville, and Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of that city since its organization, died last Monday night, after a brief and painful illness.

—Both Houses of the General Assembly of Ohio met on Tuesday. No quorum was present in the Senate. In the House a bill was introduced to prohibit trustees of penal and benevolent institutions from appointing their relatives to positions.

—A fire at Ottawa, Ill., on Tuesday, destroyed the Opera House, valued at $65,000, and Russell & Son's furniture store; loss $15,000. Insurance on Opera House $25,000, and on the furniture store $5,000.

—Albert Neiswander, aged fourteen, arrested in Columbus, Ohio, on suspicion of being connected with the supposed murder and cremation of his father, has been released. An elder brother is still held. No new facts have been developed in the case.

—A careful review of the year's trade of Evansville, Ind., as made by Charles E. Robert, and just published, shows the following: 300 manufactories in operation, representing 100 different branches; total annual sales, $53,000,000; value of city property, $25,000,000; population, estimated, 35,000.

—A bold robbery was committed on Tuesday afternoon in an auction store in Toledo, Ohio. The proprietor, A. Williams, was alone in the store, when three men entered, knocked him down, gagged and bound him, took forty dollars from his pocket, and decamped. A farmer coming in soon after, found Williams, and released him.

—The two men captured in Pulaski county, Ark., a few weeks ago, for robbing a store and boat in Yell county, and who shot and wounded the Sheriff in his attempt to capture them, were tried, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for five years. The two men belonged to a gang of four, who were supposed to be the Gads Hillers.

—The Chicago Board of Trade on Tuesday reopened the ballot box for the reception of votes on the question of expelling W. N. Sturgis for unmercantile conduct, and voting on which was stopped on November 24th by an injunction. The result of the entire ballot showed 651 for expulsion to 279 against. Sturgis will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

—Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, who is making a brief visit in Cincinnati, on his way to Washington, visited the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, and was formally received by the President, Captain Halloway. Secretary Bristow made a brief speech to the members, favoring the return to a specie basis as the true foundation of financial prosperity.

—Articles of association of the Wabash & Kokomo Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $800,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana. The northern terminus of the road is at the city of Wabash, from which point it extends southwest through the counties of Wabash, Miami and Howard, terminating at Kokomo. The estimated length of the road is twenty-eight miles.

—Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., has made a donation to institutions located there of $350,000. To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science he gives $200,000, and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home $150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including $100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society of that city, $50,000 to the Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School.

—The colored citizens, of Oberlin, Ohio held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the Civil Rights bill as proposed by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and against all legislation admitting unjust discriminations toward any class of citizens, and praying Congress to pass the Senate supplementary Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate last session, or one equally comprehensive. A committee was appointed to send a copy of the proceedings to their Representative in Congress.

CHERRY TREE LETTER.

Christmas Eve Entertainment.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DECEMBER 25, 1874.

The Methodist Sunday School gave a splendid entertainment on Christmas eve. Two beautiful evergreen trees were placed one on each side of the church altar, and decorated with all kinds of pretty and good things for children, parents, teachers, pastor, Sunday school officers, and others. The trees were illuminated and presented a very pretty appearance. The house was well filled with people even old Santa Claus had a representative, loaded with presents for the occasion, though the old gentleman was kept veiled until distribution time, when he was unveiled and permitted to talk a little by the aid of Supt. Langdon, who is a ventriloquist.

The exercises commenced at 7 P. M. with a Christmas carol by the Sunday school children, Miss Sadie Bank presiding at the organ. Pastor Crowther offered prayer, which was followed by another song. The pastor then addressed the audience briefly on the importance of the Savior's mission. Several songs were sung, then an address to the children. After several more beautiful Sunday school songs, a free will contribution was given to aid the Sunday School Association in defraying the expenses of the occasion. This was succeeded by a couple of Sunday school songs, after which Miss Nettie Crowther presented a poetic rehearsal, entitled "The Christmas Tree." Santa Claus was then unveiled by Supt. Langdon, and the distribution of the gifts was commenced. This pleasant performance took an hour. After all other presents were distributed, each Sunday school pupil received a gauze stocking filled with nuts and candies. While this was being done by the committee, Supt. Langdon treated all in the house to apples and candies. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and we think profitably. The pastor and Superintendent and their wives are experienced hands at the business. S.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Akron puddlers have struck against the reduction, and that mill is now idle.

IT IS announced that the Shenango Rolling Mill will resume after the holidays.

THE rolling mill at Cumberland, Md., has suspended operations until the 4th of January, at which time they will resume again at a general reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of employes.

THE Pottstown Iron Company's mines near Springfield county are in full operation, three shafts are sunk and about 90 miners employed. The Phœnix Iron Co.'s miners, in the same locality, are sinking a new shaft in search of the "Hopewell vein."

AT a meeting of the Typographical Union of Harrisburg, Pa., held a few days ago, it was resolved to reduce the price of composition from forty to thirty-five cents per one thousand ems. This proposition originated in the Union, there having been no demand on the part of the employers.

THE old Keel Ridge shaft, above Sharon, has been abandoned. This has been one of the most successful banks ever worked in either the Shenango or Mahoning Valleys. It has netted the proprietor fully one hundred thousand dollars. The last car was moved last week, and was donated to the Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church.

THE report of the New Jersey Railroad Tax Commissioner, just submitted, shows returns from seventy-three townships and cities of property belonging to fifty-one railroad corporations, the total value of which is $826,960, in addition to property previously reported. The whole amount of property upon which valuations have been fixed is $16,755,323.

DANIEL ESHELMAN, of Clearfield, Lancaster county, went into his stable a few days ago, to drive a heifer out, when the animal turned upon him, knocked him down, tossed him about and gored him badly.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation.

Railroads Charged with Violating Contracts with Grain Dealers.

Judge McCue's Order in the Tilton-Beecher Case Reversed.

Wm. A. Potter Appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1874.

The Grain Trade.

Fourteen of the principal grain dealers of the Produce Exchange have addressed a letter to Franklin Edson, President of that body, in answer to a letter of G. R. Blanchard, one of the Vice Presidents of the Erie Railway, on the subject of the inspecting, grading and delivery of rail grain at this port. The merchants claim that the railroads in fixing the charges for the elevation of freight, apart from the freight charges, violate contracts, and make this important concession: "We are willing that our carriers may erect elevators, and that they may add to their facilities any other appliances which they may regard, but that if they do so without our consent, they shall bear the expense. We rejoice at any evidence of enterprise they may show if it be directed in the interest of commerce, but we insist that we shall be consulted before either we or our correspondents shall be required to pay the cost of any expensive experiments which they see fit to make."

The Subsidy Investigation.

The sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee resumed the investigation. Mr. Delemater, Cashier of the Park Bank, was examined. He testified that on the 30th of May there were deposited by the Pacific Mail Company the sum of $275,000, which was placed to the credit of the Brooklyn Trust Company. The President of the Brooklyn Trust Company then was E. S Mills, and Secretary Henry Rodman. Witness' attention was first drawn to this matter yesterday; had no knowledge beyond this matter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; could not tell by an examination of his books by whom this money was drawn. At the time this deposit was made the Trust Company had a deposit of $151,000 in bank.

Alderman O. P. C. Billings testified that he was a lawyer; was elected director of the Pacific Mail Company in November, 1871; knew Irwin by sight; knew of him being sent to Washington to represent the company. Witness understood that he was there to procure the passage of a bill, but did not know what means were employed; was present at a meeting authorizing Stockwell to employ counsel and money in order to prepare a bill and secure its passage. This was at an executive session, and the action was afterwards ratified in a meeting of the board of directors. Stockwell thought that $10,000 would be enough, but no sum, either large or small, was agreed upon. He thought it was the policy of the company to know what the President was doing with the Pacific Mail money. The entry of $750,000 in the books of the company escaped the notice of witness. If the company desired to know what their President was doing with its funds, it could easily have been ascertained from the books. No questions were asked by the company of Stockwell with regard to the money he was expending for the subsidy; never examined the books of the company while he was director. It was the custom of the company to leave the drawing of all checks and money in the hands of the President, there being of course a limit to the amount. He attributed the passage of those sums of money through the hands of the President not to carelessness on the part of the company, but to it being the usual custom of the company. Witness knew, as did also the other directors, that Stockwell was dealing in stocks of other companies, and also of this company; had done law work for the company, but not while acting as director.

The Tilton-Beecher Suit.

The general term of the City Court of Brooklyn, Judges Neilson and Reynolds on the bench, gave a decision this morning reversing the order of Judge McCue, which required Theodore Tilton to furnish Henry Ward Beecher with a bill of particulars in the suit of the former against the latter.

Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

William A. Potter, of this city, has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to succeed A. B. Mullett, resigned. Potter is a son of Bishop Potter, and a brother of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Democratic Congressman of the Westchester district.

Alleged Murderers Arrested.

Charles De Moor and brother have been arrested, charged with killing the illegitimate child of the former. The mother of the child, who caused the arrests, is also in custody.

Lake Shore Dividend.

At a meeting of the Lake Shore directors to-day, in the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, a dividend of three and a quarter per cent. was declared, payable on the first of February.

CINCINNATI.

Mysterious Murder — A Girl's Throat Cut—Meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society of the M. E. Church.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—In Gamble alley, back of Central avenue, this city, about ten o'clock last night, Mary Lee, a colored girl, eighteen years old, was murdered by some one at present unknown to the authorities. She was working at the house of Mrs. Gant, a colored woman, and about twenty minutes previous to the discovery of the murder, she had started out alone, saying that she was going to the drug store and would return in a few minutes. She had gone about twenty minutes, when Mrs. Gant heard a frantic knock at the door and upon opening it, Mary Lee was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. Retreating footsteps were heard by Mrs. Gant when she opened the door, but it being a dark and rainy night, nothing could be seen. It is thought the motive of the murder was jealousy.

The Freedman's Aid Society of the Methdist Episcopal Church met in this city today. The report of the officers for the past year was read, and a committee was appointed to make an appeal to the public for aid in carrying out the objects of the society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bishop R. J. Foster; Vice Presidents, Hon. M. B. Hagans, Hon. W. J. Groo, and Judge Grant Goodrich; Treasurer, John Hitchcock; Recording Secretary, J. M. Walden; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Rust. The day was consumed in discussing the report.

NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Emory on the Reported Assignment of Gen Sheridan to the Command of the Department—Press Correspondents at the National Capital Styled "Banditti."

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Touching the reported assignment of Gen Sheridan to command the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Emory said to a *Times* reporter: "I have received no official intelligence concerning the reports alluded to, nor of any measures looking to my removal. The banditti in Washington who are waging for the newspapers are merely trying to create an opinion against me, all other efforts having failed."

A Duel Frustrated.

E. Jomell was arrested charged with using abusive to fight a duel and commit a breach of the peace. He was bailed in $5,000.

Coroner's Inquest in the Byerly Murder.

The coroner's jury in the case of D. C. Byerly found, after a *post mortem* examination by the City Physician, that Byerly came to his death from the effect of wounds inflicted upon him with a sharp instrument, to wit, a spring knife, in the hands of H. C. Warmouth, now in the parish prison. The coroner will make an affidavit to-morrow charging Warmouth with murder.

BUFFALO.

The Live Stock Trade and Canal Commerce for 1874.

BUFFALO, December 29.—The annual statement of the live stock trade in this city for 1874 shows receipts: cattle, 504,594; sheep, 783,800; hogs, 1,258,600, horses, 21,936. Shipments: 468,921 cattle, 687,000 sheep, 1,258,600 hogs, and 20,730 horses. Total estimated value of the receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs, $54,482,185.

The canal commerce for 1874 was as follows: Amount of tolls for the season, $1,196,470; number of boats cleared, 7,643; number of arrivals, 7,652. Shipments: flour, 491,820 barrels; wheat, 21,672,948 bushels; corn, 16,418,841 bushels; oats, 2,754,945 bushels; barley, 133,000 bushels; barley malt, 104,754 bushels; lumber, 80,081,776 feet; staves, 79,619 tons; miscellaneous, 70,834 tons. Total shipments, 1,448,172 tons. Average number of boats cleared daily during the season, 35; average number of boats arrived daily, 35.

FROM EUROPE.

Carlists Defeated in Barcelona.

Bismarck and Papal Infallibility.

The Archbishop of Cologne Again Fined.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional Particulars of the Cospatrick Disaster.

LONDON, December 29.—Special dispatches from Madeira to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick: The fire broke out at midnight, November 17th, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 19th of November, when the hull was completely burned and the vessel sunk. The two boats then started for the land. They kept together for two days, when a gale separated them. One of them has not since been heard of. The other was fallen in with by the British ship Sceptre. At that time it contained five persons, two of whom died before the Sceptre reached St. Helena.

LONDON, December 30—6 A. M.—Further details of the Cospatrick disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire, eighty persons, mostly women, rushed into one of the boats, which was capsized and all in her drowned. Soon afterward all the masts fell, killing many of the passengers. An explosion subsequently occurred in the stern of the vessel, completing the destruction. The total number of lives lost by the disaster is now estimated at 474.

The Wheat Crop.

LONDON, December 29.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* says: The wheat crop of Great Britain is chiefly in the stage, and we shall enter upon the year 1875 propitiously. We have had splendid seed time. The continental market is quiet, without change in prices.

FRANCE.

Probable Cabinet Change.

LONDON, December 29.—A special from Paris says the retirement from the French Government of the Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable, in consequence of his opposition to the undecided policy of the Cabinet. The Legitimists and Bonapartist deputies demand his retirement as the price of their support of the Government. The *Presse*, a semi-official newspaper, announces that there will be no change of the Cabinet before the meeting of the Assembly.

"Only a Joke."

PARIS, December 29.—Duchesne Poacelet, a workman, who signed the letter to a French Archbishop offering to kill Prince Bismarck for twelve thousand dollars, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

GERMANY.

Bismarck and Papal Infallibility.

BERLIN, December 29. — The official *Gazette* to day publishes Prince Bismarck's circular note of the 14th of May, 1872, which was read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial. The note declares that because of the declaration of the dogma of infallibility of the Pope it is desirable that the powers should take steps towards concerted action in view of the next Papal election.

The Archbishop of Cologne Again Fined.

BERLIN, December 29.—The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and will probably be imprisoned again.

The Capture of the Bark Gustav.

BERLIN, December 29.—The German Consul at San Sebastian writes that the captain and a portion of the crew of the German bark Gustav have been imprisoned. The Carlists fired upward of two thousand rounds at the vessel to-day endeavoring to enter the harbor of San Sebastian.

SPAIN.

Carlists Defeated.

MADRID, December 29.—An engagement at Reda, Barcelona, between the Carlists and National troops, resulted in the defeat of the former, with a loss of thirty killed.

Obituary.

BAYONNE, December 29.—The Carlist organ, *Courtel Real*, asserts that a well-known Spanish statesman, Espartero, died on the 21st inst.

CHICAGO.

General Sheridan on His Way to New Orleans.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by General Rucker, Major George A. Forsythe and Colonel M. Sheridan, of his staff, left here last night for New Orleans. There is high official authority for saying that General Sheridan does not go to New Orleans in obedience to any direct orders, but in compliance with the personal request of the President, who desired to have some one at that point in whom he has implicit confidence, to furnish full information, and if such rank that in case of emergency he could act without special orders from Washington. General Sheridan was intending to go to Cuba in a few weeks, and this trip South is only anticipating the time, for, after a short stay in New Orleans, he will sail for Cuba. His immediate work in Louisiana is to conserve the peace, and he will not remove any officer or take any part in military affairs there unless absolutely necessary to accomplish that object.

ALABAMA.

Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 29.—The Congressional Committee reached Opelika on Monday, and has been in session since then at that place. The first day's examination was entirely of Republicans as to alleged violation of the Enforcement act. Amongst other things, the Wacoochee Valley affair, mentioned in Hays Hawley's letter, was up. A negro whose incendiary talk caused the disturbance before the committee, and several Democrats were examined. The committee will not reach here until Monday next.

STATE BREVITIES.

A NEW well struck at Raymilton last week, is reported pumping close on a hundred barrels per diem.

THE new bridge in course of erection across the Conemaugh river, Johnstown, was sweptaway on Monday.

A RESIDENT of Altoona is happy because he has in his possession a pair of traces that were used on one of the horses that was engaged in assisting to haul arms to John Brown, just previous to the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

THE smokers and the anti-smokers of the Y. M. L. C. are to be divided off in their new quarters, Caswell & Moore's building. A glass partition will divide the room, and the smokers will be assigned to a den where they can smoke *ad libatum*, where the anties will take the other side and be free from the noxious vapor.—*Independent Phœnix.*

JONATHAN ROSHON, who escaped from the Montgomery county prison, at Norristown, about eight months ago, and was soon after captured, made his escape again on Sunday last, while religious services were being held in the corridor, by opening his cell door with a wire hook. He was caught the same evening at Manayunk, whither he had walked.

As Jesse Miller, of Albany township, Berks county, was sitting by the stove one of his girls attempted to pour from a kettle some hot water, a few drops of which happened to fall upon the hands of her father; whereupon in a fit of rage, he seized a dipper, poured it full of boiling water, and dashed it into his daughter's face, scalding her so badly that she will probably lose the sight of both her eyes.

ON Saturday last two young ladies named Austie and Katie Hodge were drowned at Sharon. One of them attempted to cross the ice at Trout a Island, five miles north of this place, and broke through. A young boy attempted her rescue and became exhausted, when the sister made the attempt, and before aid could reach them both were drowned. It happened at two o'clock in the afternoon. Both bodies were recovered Sunday.

A FEW days since two colored boys, aged 14 and 15 years, sons of a colored man named Stephen Young, York county, who had been gunning during the day, were found in a dying condition in the evening near their home, with gun shot wounds in their heads. How it happened remains unknown, as they never spoke after they were found, but it is generally supposed they quarreled and took deliberate aim at each other, as both guns were found not more than twenty feet apart. It appears that one had tried to get home, as he was found some 90 or 100 yards from his gun. Each had received most of the load in his left temple.

ABOUT three weeks ago two cows disappeared from the premises of Justice Cox, in Buckingham, Bucks county, in a very singular manner. Search was made for them all over the farm and neighborhood, but they could not be found. It was at last concluded that they had been stolen and handbills were printed and posted up around the country offering a reward for their recovery. In a little less than a week from the time they were missed the cows were both found wedged in between two ricks of cornfodder on the premises. In ascending one of the ricks to top it out one of the cows' horns was seen projecting from below. On being taken out the poor creatures were nearly starved and one of them has since died.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in the Southern States.

An Opposition Goverment to be Organized in Louisiana.

Another Wholesale Massacre Threatened.

Change in the Postal Service Between the United States and Canada.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1874.

Louisiana Affairs.

Prominent Democrats here, who speak for their party in the South, say they will organize an opposition State Government in Louisiana next month, and go as far as possible without provoking Federal armed interference. They say, however, they will kill all niggers and carpet-baggers they can, and, as heretofore, get out of the way without harm to themselves upon the usual five days' proclamation from the President.

Current Business in New Orleans.

The killing of Byerly by Warmouth is universally justified here. President Grant, who has not been on speaking terms with Warmouth for some years, says he would like to shake hands with him now. Byerly was a Confederate officer under Beauregard.

The Southern Question

will take precedence of all others when Congress reassembles,—not excepting finance—for it is admitted that the soundest financial system cannot help the country so long as anarchy and terrorism prevails in the South. It is understood that four out of five of the Arkansas Investigating Committee have agreed:

1. That Brooks was elected by a majority of votes cast, and that, in effect, the courts so decided upon an investigation.

2. That Baxter, the illegally elected Governor, by force of arms, prevented Brooks from making the contest before the Legislature.

That the Garland Constitution is, as pronounced by President Grant, "entirely a revolutionary affair," created contrary to law, and is *not sustained* by a majority of the legal voters of Arkansas. What remedy the committee will recommend is further along.

Revolutionary Precedents.

The numerous precedents quoted in cases where illegal and irregularly created State constitutions, supported by a majority of the people, have been overthrown, refused to by the National Government, will not be allowed to apply to the Garland State Government of Arkansas, or the Penn-McEnery party of Louisiana, the proposed revolutionary "Constitutional Conventions in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and other Southern States where a minority of well disciplined and armed rebels have attempted to overthrow the State Governments organized under the reconstruction laws of Congress.

The irregular constitutions quoted were not created by armed minorities; were not opposed by the people, and were not brought into operation by the refusal of any tribunal competent to decide the question of their validity, and therefore cannot be quoted as precedents to justify the Mexican method adopted by the rebels in the reconstructed States.

Strict Constructionists.

There is a growing feeling among Republican Senators and Representatives that the men who filled three hundred and twenty-five thousand loyal graves, plunged the country in three thousand million dollars of debt, assassinated the President and Republicans since the rebellion, may as well be held to a strict observance of the letter and spirit of the reconstruction laws of Congress.

Territorial vs. Rebel Irregularities.

There have been irregularities in forming the constitutions of certain western territories before admitting them as States; but Republican Congressmen say that such irregularities will not be allowed to justify or sanction the revolutionary programmes of the bloodthirsty ex-Confederates in the Southern States for the overthrow of their constitutions. It is thought best to hold them to a strict observance of the law. Your correspondent has no opinion—he merely aims to give the opinions expressed by prominent Republican Congressmen in formal and informal caucuses and in private conversation. How they will act when the Louisiana question comes up for consideration, remains to be seen. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1874.

Louisiana Affairs.

The Cabinet was in session to-day for nearly an hour and a half. Secretary Bristow was not present. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the subject of discussion. Attorney General Williams made some remarks upon the necessity, in his opinion, of the Government sustaining the Returning Board in its recent decision. The views of the Attorney General were fully set forth, and although the members of the Cabinet decline to give specific information of the statements to be presented by Judge Williams, the opinions emphatically expressed by him, both in public and private, during the examination by and since the report of the Returning Board, seem to have been reiterated by him in the Cabinet meeting to-day. These are that there is a necessity for the Government's sustaining the report of the Returning Board at all hazards, and that its decision is right in law and fact. These were asserted at some length.

Other than the remarks of the Attorney General, there was no discussion upon the subject and no decision reached. It is said in high official circles here that the forces of the War Department now in Louisiana are sufficient to preserve the public peace and dignity, should their violation be threatened.

The Postal Service Between the United States and Canada.

For the purpose of placing communications by mail between the United States and the Dominion of Canada upon the most liberal and advantageous basis, the following arrangements have been agreed upon to be carried into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, or as soon thereafter as the necessary measures can be perfected for putting them into operation:

First. Unification of the postal systems of the two countries in respect to correspondence exchanged between them, each country to forward and deliver free of charge, in closed mails, all letters written and printed, received from the other, which correspondence must in all cases be prepaid at the established domestic rates of the country of origin.

Second. Each country will transmit the domestic mails of the other inclosed pouches through its territory, free of charge, by its ordinary mail routes.

Third. No account shall be kept between the postal departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, each department retaining to its exclusive privilege all the postage it collects on mail matter received for delivery.

Fourth. It is understood to be the desire and intention of our respective postoffice departments that the provisions of this agreement shall extend to an international money order exchange as soon as practicable.

Fifth. The provisions of this agreement as far as relates to the rate of letter postage will be carried into effect on the 1st of February, 1875.

Sixth. All provisions of existing postal conventions inconsistent with this arrangement are hereby abrogated.

Seventh. Formal articles embodying the provisions of this agreement shall be prepared for execution as soon as possible.

Signed by W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, acting for and subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of Canada, and Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General.

Postal Routes Discontinued.

The Postmaster General to-day issued orders discontinuing steamboat service on four routes which supply Key West, namely, from New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and Tampa, and also from Cedar Keys to Tampa. The annual cost of all the routes aggregated $143,975. In lieu of the service discontinued, the Postmaster General has contracted to supply Key West twice a week from Cedar Keys, the western terminus of the Florida railroad, 360 miles distant, at a yearly cost of $50,000.

Appointments.

James A. Funkhauser has been appointed Internal Revenue Ganger for the Sixth District of Missouri. Daniel Baker will be appointed Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury, vice Bigelow, resigned.

Supervising Architect.

William A. Potter, of New York, has accepted the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and will enter upon the duties on the 2d proximo.

The Senate Finance Bill—Party Unity—Civil Rights—How It Works at the Capital—Conscience vs. Democracy—Democratic Congressional Morals—How About the Coming Chaplain?—Plug-Ugly Senators.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1874.

Republican Senators express much dissatisfaction with the House for adjourning before acting on their finance bill. There is much good feeling among Republicans over the success of the bill in the Senate, and it was hoped that the hard money and paper money men in the House would agree upon a vote and make the bill a law, and not go to their constituents without having taken a single step towards giving the country a settled and firm financial policy. That the bill is a success is shown by the fact that the Democrats in the Senate who are in favor of expansion, voted against it, showing that they believed it did not favor direct expansion, while the resumptionists, who voted with the Republicans last year, also voted against the measure, showing that they could not catch the sound of jingling coin in the immediate present. But the Democratic Senators saw that the interests of all sections were provided for in the bill, and that it was a Republican triumph, and therefore they would not add to its brilliancy by giving it their support. In a Republic there must be concessions before there can be harmony, and harmony before there can be prosperity. And it requires neither sagacity nor intuition to discern the discordant forces operating among all the industries of this diversified country. And that each interest must yield something, that all may prosper and none be prostrated. This is exactly what the Republican Senators have sought to accomplish in their bill.

Party Unity.

Republicans throughout the country may depend upon it, that the unity of their Senators on this financial measure is the beginning of a series of marches in an unbroken column against the common enemy. This bill is the result of repeated informal conferences by twos and threes, and finally by the whole party. It is not a premature and forced birth by the manipulations of caucus midwifery. It is the natural offspring of an unconstrained and happy union between the maiden interests of the West and the sweet heart of the East. The Civil Rights Bill and the Southern States' troubles will be treated in the same harmonious and successful manner. It is positively agreed that the cardinal principles of Sumner's Bill will be made a law by this closing Congress, however, but some of the bill, as well as that which passed the Senate last session will be omitted or changed. The cemetery and church clauses will be dropped, and the mixed school provision will be changed, so as to secure a positive equality in accommodations and advantages for black and white in *separate* schools. But as for public amusements, conveyances, and hotels, no discrimination will mar the advantages and luxuries to black and white alike. These privileges have been the law and practice in Washington for several years, and it would be hard for the person who has suffered any more annoyance therefrom than by the exercise of those privileges by some white people whom we may dislike. You can see well dressed and fine looking colored people at Ford's Theatre any evening. Pinchback, of Louisiana, and his colored political brethren, are often guests at the Arlington. And the morals of Washington society are just as pure and exemplary as when a black mother's rights were few, and her half-white children more plenty. But this is a digression from party unity. The work of harmonizing and adjusting the unsettled opinions of members of the House is progressing well, and that body will doubtless, on reassembling, fall into line with the Senate. Southern members of both houses especially, are agreed on their line of action. The Southern Republican Senators have held conferences every few days since the beginning of the session, and they are represented as being most enthusiastic and satisfactory.

Conscience and Democracy

are strangers. They don't sit together in the same seat. If the Chaplain of the next House undertakes to Christianize the crowd of buccaneers who will come whooping down the aisles next December, he will need tons of papal infallibility and about three grains of that ancient mustard-seed faith in his daily office. In order that the chaplain's duties may be of that refreshing nature common to the ordinary chaplain, a divine of the Texas or Vicksburg sort should be brought hither—one of that class who can shoot "niggers" with the relish of a Hawyer who can smile on his achievements. It would be like the scene of the child at the hole of that fabulous serpent, the cockatrice, to behold a genuine Democratic Presbyterian laboring with such grim old Democrats as Beck, Fernando Wood, or Niblack, whose habitual expletives are of the real indigo blue! It is no unusual thing to hear those fellows damning and swearing in the midst of the most solemn legislative deliberations. I assert, as the serious conviction, that the Democratic leaders haven't a feather's weight of real moral rectitude. Their political career is a lie, and I need only to refer to their professions at Baltimore, when they nominated Greeley, and adopted the Cincinnati platform, and to their course toward the colored man, and their State platforms since, to maintain my charge of falsehood and hypocrisy. That ninety pounds of dried Confederate, Alexander Stephens, may have a conscience, but he is ridiculed by his party associates whenever he exercises it, as a useless ghost of the past which will not down.

In the Senate.

A Diogenes might, perhaps, find a gleam of honesty in the hearts of Thurman and Bayard, but they are such hard-shelled old fogies that the terrific outpounding of the whole Union army didn't crack them. They believe in the good old days when the slaveholders enjoyed all the rights, and the people none. Only last week Bayard labored long and angrily to show that the bill on this District of their right to the ballot Gordon, of Georgia, is perhaps, of that honest sort, but you can't obliterate his love of the rebel flag any more than you can the rebel brand of war bullet in his cheek. But take McCreery, of Kentucky, and Hamilton, of Maryland, of the Baltimore Pratt street Plug-Ugly species, and in these characters you have the type of the Democratic representation in the Senate. DIAMOND.

WEATHER REPORT

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 29, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidi.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.08	37	100	W.	Lt. rain.
2 P. M.	30.22	31	68	NW.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.40	23	60	NW.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30.27.
Mean Thermometer, 28.
Highest Thermometer, 46.
Lowest Thermometer, 22.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The water at Cairo, Ills., was fair, thermometer 26; Cincinnati, Ohio, clear, thermometer 29; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 9; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 17; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 12; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 15; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 25; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 34; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 34; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 9; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 22; Shreveport, La., cloudy, thermometer 49; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 20; St. Paul, Minnesota, fair, thermometer 0; Vicksburg, Miss., light rain, thermometer 49; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 7; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., clear, thermometer 31; LaCrosse, Wis., light snow, thermometer 10; North Platte, clear, thermometer 21.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 30, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and Lower lake region, partly cloudy and decidedly cold weather will prevail, with brisk northwest to southern winds, and rising barometer.

Missouri State Teachers' Association.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The State Teachers' Association met in Jefferson City this evening, with about two hundred teachers in attendance. Judge Arnold Krekel, of the United States District Court, welcomed the association and delivered an address, in which he reviewed the growth of education since the Reformation, and its effects upon humanity. He also especially referred to the school system of Missouri, and pointed out its advantages to the people. Hon. J. Montieth, State Superintendent of Public Schools, also addressed the association. He said full returns of school officers had not come in, but from those received it might be stated approximately that there are 748,000 children in the State of school age, 8,200 schools, 10,000 teachers, and 380,000 enrolled scholars.

How to Fatten Cattle.

The following extract from a communication from R. A. Steele, a prominent stock raiser of Kansas, to the *Drovers' Journal*, is all of good sense:

The price of good cattle fattened for market depends on the symmetry of the animal, or in the fat style, as the shippers term it. I want here to state that good blood is important, but not absolutely necessary to make what is termed a good seller. In order to fatten a steer to bring the highest market price, he must be kept in a growing condition from a calf, and in no case allowed to go hungry. It is the starving the first and second winter which wilts and shrivels up a steer, that causes him to be sold at a reduced price. No amount of feeding will make him a first-class seller, no difference what his color or blood This is no theory, but a fact deduced from close observation, as I have tested the plan several years. It will and does pay to feed corn to calves and yearlings. They start out on grass in the Spring, strong and vigorous. You are then able to market your cattle in the Spring that they are three years old, weighing 1,400 pounds, which is heavy enough to bring the first price. The best steer I sold in 1872 was a common native. He had all that he could eat from a calf, and was never hungry. He was a handsome animal, and worth more per pound than anything I shipped in 1872. He weighed in Chicago 1,360 pounds; age three years. I have a steer calf eleven months old, from an ordinary cow. The calf now weighs 560 pounds. I think it will weigh, when three years old, 1,500 pounds. I do not wish it understood that I am not in favor of improving the blood as well as food.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 29.

River 25 feet 6 inches, and about stationary.

OIL CITY, PA., December 29.

River 8 feet 3 inches and rising slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

PARKERS, PA., December 29.

River 8 feet and rising slowly. Weather very cold.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., December 29.

River 15 feet on top of dam, and rising.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 29.

River 28 feet and rising at the rate of 1½ inches per hour. Weather cloudy.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—River 20 feet 2 inches and rising fast. Weather fair and growing colder. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling; Shippers' Own, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis; Exporter, New Orleans. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling.

CAIRO, December 29.—Arrived—Tom Jasper and Thomas Means, St. Louis, noon; Colossal, Memphis, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 2; Alex. Swift, St. Louis, 3; Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 4; Ed. Egbert, Mt. Vernon, 4; Peytona, New Orleans, 4; Nail City, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Mollie Moore, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 6; Colossal, St. Louis, 7; Nail City, Ohio, 7. River 14 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 28.

EVANSVILLE, December 29.—Rain continued till midnight and snow till morning; partly clear today; mercury 38

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

DESULTORY fighting is again reported between the Carlists and the Government troops in Spain, to the slight disadvantage of the former.

THE statement that the ordinances from several committees of Council were not acted on, is not correct. Select Council acted on all the reports and ordinances from committees fully and promptly.

A REDUCTION of thirty in the clerical force at the Boston Custom House marks the progress of reform. Secretary Bristow is evidently determined to sift the service, so far as his department goes, very rigidly.

IT IS now stated that the President, in November last, authorized the distribution of clothing and other supplies to the sufferers in the Northwest. The report at the time was that the President refused. We are glad to know that the facts are as reported.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has adopted the pictorial style for its Sunday issue. The first number, with this new feature, has come to hand and presents a decidedly creditable appearance. The caricatures are good, and the more finished pictures will compare favorably with the very best. As compared with the *Graphic* it is certainly ahead. The *Chronicle* has struck a new vein, and one that will be very valuable, if operated in the style in which the start has been made.

THE Pacific Mail Investigating Committee is making progress. It has been discovered that General King, elected last Fall a member of Congress from Minneapolis, but who was Postmaster of the House when Irwin was operating, is the party who received the money, and was Irwin's go-between. Of course he will be summoned; but all the committee learns from General King will be apt to do it good. Still, we are glad that its sifting process promises generally favorable results.

GOVERNOR-ELECT TILDEN, of New York, is reputed to have completed his first message. If its contents are rightly reported, he imagines himself President of the United States. He addresses Congress on the resumption of specie payments, advising it to refer that subject to the next Congress, denounces the civil rights bill, and sympathizes with Louisiana. The supposition, when he was elected was, that he would be Governor of New York. Possibly, however, he aspires to the Presidency, and wishes to see how it would look to advise Congress.

WE DO not pretend to be able to fathom the depth of intricacy that attaches to the Brooklyn courts. The general term of the City Court, however, has reversed Judge McCue's decision requiring Tilton to enter a bill of particulars in the Beecher case. This puts the parties on their old footing, and we presume a new round of tactics will follow. Beecher is evidently determined not to go into court unless he has Tilton so hemmed in as to prevent the full development of the evidence he has at command. As Miss Proctor has settled her case, it seems difficult to comprehend how a full and fair trial can be prevented; but the ways of the Brooklyn courts are past finding out, and we do not assume to judge what may yet be developed.

COUNCILS have held their last regular session for the current year. Common Council will hold an adjourned meeting Saturday, and on Monday the new Councils will organize. There will be quite a number of new members to take seats, and the element that comprises the new Councils is generally very excellent. The induction in office of Councils,—the members having been elected at the February election of last year, is thought to practically settle the question of a new election. The only process now available, it is claimed, is by a writ to be applied for by the Attorney General of the State; but as he advised the holding of the election referred to, he will be very unlikely to apply for a writ to have it put aside.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the severe strictures of the New Orleans papers against General Sheridan, that worthy starts for the city of tumult and confusion,—not, as is stated under orders to take command, but at the request of the President, and as a looker on. Still his rank will enable him to assume command, in case the emergency should arise requiring it. The New Orleans papers seem to regard his coming with extreme disfavor, and charge him with having occasioned many of their sorrows. We never realized before that Sheridan was an astute politician, who not only originated, but induced Congress to enact laws that are oppressive to the people of Louisiana, but such are the charges alleged against him. He evidently is in disfavor at New Orleans, and his coming is not welcome. There are hints, even, of an outbreak just because of his visit. We regret to think that this turbulent spirit will yet need to be vigorously repressed. It has grown more and more embittered, until it has reached the point of defying the Government, and of seeking revolution. It is strange that the people of that unhappy city cannot realize that they do not improve their situation by the course they pursue. It is not only wrong, but so manifestly violent and inexcusable, that if the blow falls on them, they will receive but little pity.

FEW persons have an idea of the vast extent of the lumber trade of this country. The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, which has served to bring to light many important statistics, has rendered service in this direction. A memorial against the Treaty that was recently presented to Congress gives some interesting facts in reference to the lumber trade in this country. The memorialists state that the sum of $144,000,000 is invested in this industry, with an annual production of $210,000,000, affording employment to 200,000 men. From these figures it would appear that the iron interest alone exceeds it in importance and value. Six States produce more than half the totals—viz.: Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The aggregate amount of their production is $112,949,287. Pennsylvania ranks first, with an annual production of $28,938,985. New York stands second, producing timber to the amount of $21,288,228, giving employment to 15,409 men. The amount of pine and hemlock timber yet standing in the forests of the timber States is estimated at 225,000,000,000 feet. Besides this, Canada and California have each 100,000,000 feet, thus nearly doubling the aggregate total of timber on the North American Continent. These figures may appear large, but it must be remembered that they represent the undisturbed growth of centuries, that cannot be replaced in a day or a decade. The statistics show that at the rate in which the American forests are being squandered, the supply yet remaining must soon disappear. Only wise legislation can stay the hand of the destroyer.

THE impression prevails that the Government Engineers in making up their estimates for the trans-Alleghany canal, were inclined to put the figures as *high* as possible, and to magnify difficulties in the interest of the Kanawha and James river route. Thus the length of tunnel is declared to be unnecessarily great; the estimate for fourteen inclined planes on the Pittsburgh side is declared preposterous; and the estimates for a canal where the Youghiogheny river is available is the capstone of the affair. Yet withal, the estimated cost of this route is much less than the James river route. Our view is, that in providing a water way to connect the East and West, reference should be had to the large interests that are unquestionably involved. The Ohio river, if ever improved, will receive attention from Pittsburgh down; and will be made navigable all the way. Therefore, it will reach all the down river points to cross the Alleghenies by the Youghiogheny route, and afford the Eastern advantages of the route to Pittsburgh. Our people have been too easy on this subject, and we hope they will develop more vigor in urging their claims on the attention of Congress.

MAYORALTY AND POLICE.

The *Post* assumes to criticise us as putting blame on a sick man, in our allusions to the responsibility for the bad management of the police force of the city. Yet it says the Mayor lacked back bone in not resisting the Police Committee, and that all the subsequent evils in the force is the outgrowth of this. We submit that we have not at any time criticised the Mayor so severely as the *Post* does in the paragraph alluded to. Further, it declares that he has been hampered all along by the Police Committee, and would have us believe that the Chief of Police is a pet of the Committee rather than of the Mayor's. It declares him to be a Republican, and thus in political affiliation with the Committee. It also affirms that the Committee and City Hall Ring from the outset have run the Mayor. The *animus* of it all is that the responsibility for the present condition of affairs,—the worst ever known in the city,—is upon the Republicans. It even goes so far as to deny by implication that the Mayor is a Democrat, urging that he was elected on a citizens' ticket. A few statements of fact will dispel these misleading assertions, and bring out fully that the responsibility for what we have of inefficiency in the police force is with the Mayor, who is, in his office the representative of the Democratic party.

The present Mayor was informally put forward as a citizens' candidate, but the Democracy not only made no nomination, but tacitly endorsed him, and voted as fully for him, as a party, as they usually do for their regular party candidates. He was a citizens' candidate, not only at his own request, but with the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the Democratic party. They were prepared to nominate him as the regular party candidate, but were dissuaded from doing so by the present Mayor, because he thought his chances of election would be better if he ran as a citizens', than as a regular Democratic candidate. Hence the arrangement under which he ran was Democratic; the strength of that party was cast for him, with the knowledge that he was, to all intents and purposes, a Democratic candidate, as they knew him to be, in point of fact, a Democrat in his party faith. That the mere veneering of a name at all changed the complexion of his political faith, or the character of his party relations, is utterly absurd. He is the Democratic Mayor of this city, just as much as if elected on a Democratic ticket.

The second allegation of the *Post* is that he has been overridden in his administration by the Police Committee. This is not the fact. The only limitation imposed upon him was, that his nominations of men for the police force should be ratified by the Committee. The object of this was precisely what we stated it to be,—to prevent the force being made entirely partisan. The Mayor nominated; the Committee confirmed. The Committee could not select men, they merely acted on the Mayor's selections. Hence, whoever is put on the force is first selected by the Mayor, and he alone dismisses them. This is the precise extent of the Committee's power,—to confirm or reject the Mayor's nominations. Where they have attempted to go farther, as they did in one or two instances, the Mayor successfully resisted,—he really having far more backbone than the *Post* credits him with. He it was, therefore, who selected the force, and appointed the Chief. He it is, who, with the Chief controls and directs the force. He can dismiss the Chief, —the Committee cannot. Therefore, he and the Chief are entitled to the credit for whatever efficiency our force possesses, and to the blame for the inefficiency it displays. This much is clear.

The *Post* further declares that Chief Irwin is a Republican, and insinuates that it is the Police Committee, and not the Mayor, that is responsible for his retention in office. We cannot forbear thinking it knows this not to be the fact. Were it true, why does not the Mayor dismiss him —he has the power to do it? We never before heard that the Chief is a Republican, and quite extended inquiries yesterday elicited only the information that he is a Democrat. Be that as it may, it is notorious that the Mayor has shown, and even expressed, a decided purpose to retain the Chief to the end of his term. It is utterly absurd to think that the Chief of Police is in any sense forced on the Mayor. He was selected and is retained by him. The Police Committee has been dissatisfied with him, but could only act on charges and proof, and while charges of one kind or other have been frequently made, they have not been sustained. Hence the hands of the Committee are tied; but the Mayor's are not. Thus he is responsible for the retention of the Chief, and with him for the inefficiency of the force. There is no possibility of evading this fact.

Finally, we have the City Hall ring as a controlling force. We are not defenders of the Ring, but we notice that when the *Post* desires to say some things in an indefinite manner, the Ring, which is presumed to be the exponent of the party, is assailed. What did the ring do with the Mayor? We simply know that it has no legal power to do anything, to control, afflict, or in any way influence him. If, therefore, he a Democrat, allowed a Republican Ring to influence him, illegally and corruptly, to his own detriment and the injury of the city, we have only to say that the attempt to reform our city politics by means of Democratic officials is a most terrible failure. With the assertions the *Post* makes accepted as true, we do not see how it can have the face to ask the people to elect a Democrat to office. The entire operation is a most remarkable failure. But we will do the Mayor the justice of saying we do not believe the assertions of the *Post* to be true. For his party paper to cast him off is bad; for it to charge him with weakness, is worse; but to set him down as corrupt,—and he is if he allows himself to be illegally influenced by the City Hall Ring to the detriment of the city,—is bad indeed. We think he has been inefficient, but credit it partly to sickness, and partly to retaining an inefficient force. In all he is a representative of the Democratic party.

THE Mercantile Marine of Germany is nearly equal to that of France in numbers, and in tonnage of sailing ships exceeds it. Germany has 219 steamers of 165,178 tons burden, and 4,863 sailing vessels of 1,143,810 tons burden, an increase of more than fifty per cent. in steamers, and of twenty per cent. in sailing vessels since 1867. France has 316 steamers of 240,273 tons burden, and 4,951 sailing vessels of 906,705 tons. Great Britain and the United States are far in advance of either France or Germany, and the merchant marines of other great powers are almost equally below those of France and Germany. Italy has more sailing vessels than the United States, but they are small, and their aggregate tonnage is not one-half that of the United States sailing vessels.

PERSONAL.

IN Maine, the anti-Hamlin men think Judge Peters the coming man for United States Senate.

IT is now said in London that the Benchers who disbarred Dr. Kenealy exceeded their authority in the premises.

THE Rev. D. Scarborough, the newly elected Bishop of the diocese of New Jersey, will be consecrated at Trenton early in January.

IT IS asserted in some of the Canada newspapers that the Dominion government have decided to grant an amnesty to Riel, of Red River notoriety.

MRS. SENATOR SCHURZ, a woman who is better informed, and, therefore, more enthusiastic on this subject than almost any person in this country, ardently desires to be enfranchised. She believes it criminal in men to refuse it.

DEAN STANLEY's wife is a personal friend of Queen Victoria. He came nearly being the husband of a queen—of song, for he had a sneaking attachment for Jenny Lind, which the cantatrice reciprocated.

BEN BUTLER has been called a good many hard names in the course of his career, but it was reserved for *Y Drych*, a New York Welsh paper, to apply to him the wilting epithet of "Ymddangosodd y Cad Butler."

MARGARET ATCHESON POLLOCK, wife of Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, died at the residence of her brother in Falmouth, Va., Christmas night last. She was by birth a Scottish lady, and at the time of her death attained her sixty-fifth year.

CLOSE upon the death of Ezra Cornell comes the approaching demise of New York's other great philanthropist, Gerrit Smith. The State, and the country at large, cannot but sensibly feel the loss of two public benefactors such as they.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MRS. RHODA BENNETT died at Homer, N. Y., on Thursday last, in her ninety-fifth year. She was the daughter of Deacon Thomas Grow, of Hampton, Conn., and was married to Rev. Alfred Bennett in 1802. She has survived her husband over twenty-three years. She was an aunt of Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, has sent agents to various points in the South to take proof, and report in regard to claims for Quartermaster's stores, such as corn, hay, wood, etc., furnished the army during the war. Mr. James A. Sangston is the agent at Gallatin. Gen. Ekin deserves the thanks of the people of the South for this move, and we hope that all of our people, who are entitled to get compensation will now receive it.—*Gallatin Tennessean.*

HENRY A. PIERCE, United States Minister resident at the Hawaiian Islands, now accompanying the King, is a member of the California pioneers. He journeyed around Cape Horn to Honolulu in 1835, and reached San Francisco in 1828, remaining some time on the Pacific coast. He again visited San Francisco in 1841, a third time in 1849, and still later, in 1867. He has spent many years on the Pacific coast and islands, and has owned some of the finest clipper ships which have sailed in those waters.

ONE of the notes from Washington of general interest is that Thurman is gaining strength continually as a Presidential candidate. The Democracy look to him as the coming man. The point of difficulty is in Ohio, where the personal enemies of the Senator propose to divide the delegation—the old story—the old Ohio trick. Vallandigham cut William Allen's throat in that way, causing the nomination of Frank Pierce. Dr. K. Carter, R. M. Corwine, and others defeated Chase at Chicago in 1860, and nominated Lincoln, by the same strategy. If Thurman's friends expect to win by holding his hands while his throat is cut with a woodsaw, they are mistaken. —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* recently certified to a daily circulation of 176,174 copies.

RICHARD BARNUM, his wife and two children were burned to death at Shannon, Mississippi, on Saturday night.

FOR fashions in furs it is noted that Siberian sable is proper for ladies whose husbands have recently become bankrupt.

A WESTERN man has gone to sea with his son stirred by the story of Enoch Arden. He wants to be wrecked and come home and find his wife married to some other man.

PUNCH's cartoon represents the Pope and Cardinal Manning trying to fire off an "anathema" in the form of a Roman candle, which, however, is damp, and "won't go off."

A KEENE, N. H., girl, only sixteen years old, gave birth to a twelve-pound child, three weeks ago, and, last week, was delivered of another well-developed and healthy baby.

PATRICK WALLACE, a laborer, residing at 79 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, N. Y., murdered his wife Margaret, last Monday night, by knocking her brains out with a hickory stick.

A WORCESTER girl recently discovered that she possessed, in a wonderful degree, the faculty of mind reading. She operated on her lover, and discovered that he was going to kiss her, and the event proved that she was right.

THERE was a curious law suit at State Centre, Iowa, the other day. Mr. Snyder had a Mr. Mitten arrested for putting a crooked pin in his seat in church, and the examination before the magistrate was held with closed doors.

THE New York *Herald* hints that some of the rashest of the Republican leaders are trying to bring about a war with some nation or other, hoping thereby to save the party and keep above water themselves; and it warns them to take care.

IT is a strange coincidence that in New Haven, Conn., the medical college should be on the road to the cemetery; but it is stranger still that the divinity college should be on the road to the almshouse, and the law school on the road to jail.

SOME thirty inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c., in the Boston Custom House, have been removed and the offices abolished. The office of one Deputy Collector has also been discontinued. A reduction of the clerical force will take place in the Spring.

AT Lamar, Barton county, Mo., on Sunday night, an unknown man rode up to the county jail and, through one of its windows, shot and killed Hyronimus, the murderer of Colonel Norris, and fatally wounded his accomplice, Dixon, and then escaped.

IN the case of Samuel Rindskopf, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, the United States District Court at Madison, Wis., refused the motion for a new trial, and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $5,000 and to be imprisoned one day in the Custom House.

AN automaton card player is on exhibition in London, which plays at whist and a number of other games, and also performs several card tricks. The figure is described as seated on a sheet of glass, and the spectator may stand by its side and see that no person is concealed within the body.

A GENTLEMAN took the following telegram to a telegraph office:—"I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read will. I believe we are the heirs. John Black." The clerk having counted the words, said: "There are two words too many, sir." "All right; cut out 'with grief.'"

ON the 12th inst. a child, about four years old, was left at a house in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, by a mysterious woman, who refused to raise her veil. It has since been observed that the child corresponds exactly with the description and pictures of Charley Ross. A photograph has been sent to Philadelphia for identification.

IT appears from official documents that on the 21st of November the President authorized a distribution of clothing and other supplies to those rendered destitute by the grasshopper devastations in Kansas and Nebraska, trusting to Congress for future approval. There is no doubt that Senator Hitchcock's bill for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers will become a law.

THE Pall Mall *Budget* is responsible for the statement that Bismarck has declared that Napoleon was led by Jesuitical influence into making war upon Germany, and that he would have made an honorable peace at the last hour, had not intrigues planned at Rome prevented it. The *Budget* asserts, moreover, that Bismarck has in his possession proof that the false report of the insult of Benedetti by Emperor William—the report which stung the French to frenzy—was telegraphed from Berlin by Papal hirelings.

THE Belgian canal boats are propelled for short distances by small locomotives, running on a single rail laid upon the bank of the "tow-path." The system is to be established on the Bourgogne canal, over a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Relay engines will be provided at suitable distances, and when two engines meet on the track they will exchange boats and retrace their paths. The locomotive will be run at the rate of three and one-tenth miles an hour, and will pull one boat, carrying a cargo of one hundred and fifty tons each.

A NEW YORK physician has found out what mosquitos are good for. He says: "It is my firm conviction that the mosquito was created for the purpose of driving man from malarial districts; for I do not believe that in nature any region where chills and fever prevail can be free from this little animal. Now, if man will not go after the warning is given in humming accents, then the mosquito injects hypodermically a little liquid which answers two purposes, firstly to render the blood thin enough to be drawn up through its tube, and secondly in order to inject that which possesses the principles of quinine!"

EDUCATIONAL.

THERE were 2,811 art schools in Great Britain in 1873, attended by 281,400 students.

WESTERN RESERVE, Antioch, Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio, of Athens, Buchtel, of Akron, Wittenberg, of Springfield, and Oberlin colleges, have united in the movement for a State inter-collegiate elocutionary contest, which is to take place at Akron. Buchtel College has selected a lady as contestant.

ART education is making rapid progress in Great Britain. In 1871 there were 2,100 art schools; in 1873 there were 2,811. In 1871 there were 203,468 students; in 1873, 281,400. In 1871 there were 102,467 works of art sent for competition, and in 1873, 157,638. These figures are deserving of attention.

THE duties of a schoolmaster in 1661 were as follows: "To act as court messenger, to serve summonses, to conduct services in the church, to lead the choir on Sundays, to ring the bell for public worship, to dig the graves, to take charge of the school, and to perform other occasional duties." Hence the compound word "over-worked."

MADISON UNIVERSITY, New York, has 218 students. The following gifts to the University have been made or completed within the past year: For scholarships, $9,500; endowment for Colgate Academy, $30,000; for the general fund of the University, $70,000 by Mr. James B. Colgate, together with $8,000 or more from various sources for the same purpose.

HON. M. T. ALLEN, of Hartford, Conn., proposes to give $100,000 to that city for the establishment and supervision of an industrial school (under such rules and regulations as the authorities of the city may from time to time find it desirable to make), for the free instruction of both boys and girls in the business avocations of life, agriculture and the mechanic arts.

BOSTON elected two women as members of the School Committee a year ago, but they were refused admission to their seats, whereat there was much indignation expressed by the citizens who had elected them to office. This year six women were elected to a school committee, out of forty-six members chosen at the election. It is probable that the women will now be admitted to their seats. Providence, Rhode Island, is a little in advance of Boston, for its School Committee has chosen for secretary a lady.

A HOAXING BULLET.

A Man Believes He's Dangerously Shot, and when about to Die the Bullet is Found in the Lining of His Pataloons.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

The most ludicrous shooting affray that we have ever been called upon to chronicle occurred Sunday morning at Archie Chapman's saloon, on Third street. Chapman, Samuel McCombs, Robert Smith, James O'Neil, and John Magnor had been drinking pretty freely, and these frequent potations had been enlivened by numerous songs. Finally, McCombs was asked to sing a Yorkshire ballad, which he refused to do. Chapman had some words with him, and ordered him out of the saloon. He refused to go, whereupon Chapman went to the door and blew a policeman's whistle, which whistle he had no business to have. Three policemen responded, but refused to arrest McCombs, who had gone out, on the ground that they had not seen him act in a disorderly manner. Chapman went into the house, and a few minutes afterward McCombs returned and asked Chapman what he was going to do. McCombs stood about seven feet from Chapman, and the young man Smith was about an equal distance from McCombs. As soon as the latter entered the door Chapman raised his revolver, pointed it directly at him, and fired.

THE BALL STRUCK SMITH,

and he immediately fell forward on his face, exclaiming, "I'm shot." Dr. Camp was summoned, and upon examination declared that the ball had entered Smith's abdomen, as a wound was plainly visible. He dared not probe it, and it appeared to be evident that the ball had lodged somewhere in the stomach; in fact, Smith insisted that it was there, as he felt something warm in his bowels. Dr. Camp put a plaster on the wound, and advised Smith to keep quiet. The victim was put in bed in Chapman's house, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he felt so much better that he was placed in a carriage and taken to the corner of Eighth and Jacob streets, where he has friends residing. He complained of feeling bad, and refused to walk. A singular circumstance was that no holes could be found in Smith's coat, vest, pantaloons, or shirts, but the wound was visible, and how it came there remained for a time a mystery. Now comes the ludicrous portion of the story. Yesterday at 1 o'clock Captain Quigley went with Dr. Camp to the house where Smith had been taken, to see him. The Captain did not know but that it might prove to be a murder, and thought a coroner should be notified. Dr. C. was shown the wound, a large flax-seed poultice having previously been placed upon it; and he was also informed that no bullet hole had been discovered in the man's underclothes.

THE BULLET HOLE DISCOVERED.

The Captain took the pants, made of heavy cloth, and after a close inspection found where the bullet had penetrated, in a direct line with the wound. The wound was a small one and was only visible when the cloth was pulled apart, but the mystery was increased by the fact that no hole could be found in the lining of the garment. Another and careful examination resulted in finding the bullet between the cloth and the lining. It had not penetrated the flesh, but had simply struck against the lining, merely breaking the skin on Smith's body to such a way that the mark resembled a bullet wound.

Smith, supposing he was seriously injured, was nearly frightened to death. He lay in bed, pale as the sheets, and apparently about to depart this life, but the above discovery acted like magic upon him. He instantly jumped out of bed, and proved by his actions that he was perfectly well. It is remarkable that Chapman's shot should have missed McCombs, who is very portly. Chapman was arrested and taken to jail. He alleges in defense of the shooting, that McCombs attempted to "run the place." Smith says the shooting was accidental, and that Chapman was not to blame. The charge against the latter—assault with a deadly weapon—was preferred by McCombs. It is said that the commencement of the quarrel between Chapman and McCombs was caused by a woman.

LEETONIA, O.

Railroad Towns in General and Leetonia in Particular—Blast Furnaces in Operation—Monthly Pay Roll of $25,000—Churches and Schools.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LEETONIA, Columbiana Co., O., December 25, 1874.

Railroad towns often spring up and advance with a mushroom growth, in what seems at first very unlikely and unprepossessing places. Generally there is some ostensible prospect of a good chance for business, to induce people to make a venture in purchasing real estate, and erecting dwellings and business houses. In such enterprises the original land holders are not always the only persons who make a lucrative speculation. The subsequent history of such places often discloses how fortunes were made and how lost. Instances have been known, of such places that would be an appropriate original, from which some modern Goldsmith might write another "Deserted Village." All of this does not apply to Leetonia.

This town is sixty-three miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ft. W. & C. R. R. It contains a population of about twenty-five hundred. The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad here crosses the aforesaid; and to these thoroughfares the town owes its rise and much of its prosperity. The site is low, under a branch of Little Beaver Creek passes through it. Extensive coal mines in the vicinity have induced certain parties to establish blast furnaces here. Three of these are now in operation. They obtain ore from Beaver and Mahoning Valleys and from Lake Superior. All of these give employment to several hundred men, and their pay roll amounts to about $25,000 a month. Coke is extensively made. There is a planing mill and several manufacturing establishments. Many of the dwellings are built for the habitation of the operatives in these establishments.

In the town are Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, United Presbyterian, and Catholic churches. There is a very good school edifice, accommodating six or eight departments. Mr. J. H. Griffith is principal. Most of the houses are built of wood, and there are some elevated situations that must be pleasant and desirable for residences. Just now the public school is closed for the holidays. A "Prof." Downey and a "Lieut." Glenn have advertised to give a military and elocutionary entertainment. Fencing, broadsword exercises, and a representation costume of the tragedy of Fitz James and Roderick Dhu are in their programme. G. D. H.

NOBLESTOWN.

Meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOBLESTOWN, December 28, 1874.

A new year! Time rolls! Changes come! and to old Noblestown a great change for the better. Since it was first inhabited it has probably never enjoyed so much peace and quietness during the holidays as at present. It has always been notorious for its whisky drinking and hard fighting, but legal prohibition and the influence of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" here have changed all that.

The W. C. T. U. held a meeting in the M. E. Church on Christmas eve, which was addressed by Mrs. A. Hill, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hill is a very pointed speaker; no mistaking her meaning; her whole soul is in her work; her reasoning is of that kind that is to the deep earnestness of her manner we attribute the fact that she is listened to with such breathless silence. On that evening, her appeal to the sisters present to come to the rescue, to "come up to the help of the Lord; to the help of the Lord against the mighty" was one of surpassing eloquence. A very large number have signed the pledge. The saloons are all closed, and though a coroner should be notified. Dr. C. was shown the wound, a large flax-seed poultice having previously been placed upon it; and he was also informed that no bullet hole had been discovered in the man's underclothes.

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THE STORY OF THE MAPLE-TREE.

BY ANNA C. BRACKETT.

Just where the children troop along
At morn and noon together,
The maple-tree grew green and strong
Through all the summer weather.

The little tree, so slim, so green
Among the birches round it:
It only helped to make a screen,
And no one e'er had found it.

"Now summer days begin to fade,"
Then said the maple, sighing;
"And no one sees me in this shade!
What is the use of trying?"

And while one night she fretted thus,
The air grew cold and colder,
And there came a painter down the road,
His colors on his shoulder.

Jack Frost adown the winding way
Came whistling, leaping, singing;
And as he ran about in play,
His paints behind went swinging.

Then how the spatters flew about,
And streaks both red and yellow,
Till all the leaves that leaned far out
Glowed like the apples mellow.

The maple watched the colors grow,
Then cried, "Oh, stop! oh, listen!
Before my leaves fall, paint me now
Until in mist I glisten."

Jack Frost stands still. So small the tree,
Hid safe among the birches,
He stops uncertain; then he climbs,
And rock and bank he searches.

"Oh, paint me, please!" the maple cried,
"Bright red and red all over,
Till each one that may walk or ride
My beauty shall discover."

No sooner said than done it is;
The swift brush plies he singing,
Then swings away, upon his back
His brushes lightly slinging.

Adown the road the painter goes;
In silent joy she watches,
Till the far-off hills betray his path
In red and purple blotches.

How splendid shines the maple-tree,
With green around and under;
The golden rods in all the place
Bow down in reverent wonder.

And how she scorns the lady birch
That stands so close beside her;
Her head she tosses, waves her arms,
And shakes her leaves out wider.

O, silly little maple-tree!
Have done with all your prinking;
Along the road the children see,
Of fun and pleasure thinking.

Oh, look! hallo! come see the show!
A tree just like a feather!
Let's stick it in our hats, you know,
And march down all together!"

They swarm the raspberry bushes through;
They tread the thistles under;
They gather round the trembling tree,
Intent on scarlet plunder.

O, dainty little tree! She sighs
Like a beleaguered city;
They bend and break with feet and hands,—
The jubilant bankitti!

Then off they march in scarlet line,
And blaze through all the dome;
But the birches drop their glistening leaves,
And screen her with their shadow.

—*St. Nicholas for December.*

At a farewell meeting before the departure of Professor Marvin of Allegheny College, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Meadville, on Thursday evening, the Professor was presented, as the recipient of a very handsome silver tea service, showing the esteem in which he was held by his many friends.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Foltanabee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRAIG BROTHERS.

Brass Founders
AND
STEAM FITTERS

HEAT BY STEAM

Public and Private Buildings.

Office: 129 Second Avenue.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FOR THE

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL STREET,

DESIRES TO SEND G REETING TO ALL HIS

Thanking them sincerely for their kind a nd very liberal patronage during the year complaint of "dull times") produced the same steady and healthful increase of bus house year by year since it was first estab lished. No effort will be spared, and all tively used not only to continue the active trade of the past, but also to largely inc coming in. All departments of the House will be kept well supplied with all the pop

Ladies' Dress Goods

New Black Alpacas at 25c.
New Black Alpacas at 37½c.
New Black Alpacas at 50c.
New Black Alpacas at 60 to 87½c.
The above good ares remarkable bargains.

From 12½c to 25c great variety of

Dress Goods,

VERY MUCH UNDER VALUE.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
Sateens, Serges, Poplins, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

NEW GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, all kinds.
Paisley and

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Kobse.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dilworth, C. H. Metzger, John Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts,
CAPITAL.....of Pittsburgh, Pa.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEVIN, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, December 30, 1874.

A very moderate volume of banking business was transacted yesterday, the holiday week developing little but transient business. Accounts of stock and current sales occupy the attention of business men, and as quite a number of firm changes will take place with the new year, no ventures of moment will be made meanwhile. The unfavorable weather for two days past has affected current business, even, but the clear up yesterday afternoon will remove this obstruction. With the opening of the year we predict an improved volume of business, and hope that by Spring there will be positive activity.

Allegheny National Bank stock, sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 100 Smithfield Street, for $69.

—Says the New York *Herald* on the general situation: Dullness in the several departments of trade is the rule rather than the exception, yet there are not a few who are disposed to "cross the bridge before they come to it," and while conceding the existing depression to anticipate an early change for the better until the middle of next month. The demand for all the leading articles continues very meagre, being confined to supplying immediate wants, to specie basis rather than near at hand that people generally are carrying no more stock than they can possibly help, and are buying nothing they can possibly do without, hence, as already stated, business is very dull, and is likely to continue so until after stock-taking and settlements for the year, as there is no room here. The latest advices from France, Germany and Italy are rather important; prices continue to advance, which is contrary to the general expectation, and to a very considerable extent they have no considerable surplus for export. Their stocks of old were exhausted ere the beginning of November, and with only short crops of cereal grains and vegetables, the consumption of wheat has been unusually large, and a much larger quantity than usual has been fed to cattle, and the same is true of Great Britain. The stocks of Grain at Liverpool, Hull, London, Glasgow and Leith are light, and prices much below those current last year, hence the consumption has proved very large indeed, awarding their excess to imports rapidly, hence instead of large supplies we find them quite limited. It is very evident that farmers on the Continent are not very anxious to sell, and whatever surplus they may have, but the later advices from all parts of Europe very conclusively prove that their surplus has been greatly overstated, and we do not the usual supplies at English ports from Morocco and Australia is much felt, and all our surplus Spring now here is likely to be required for the want of the English and Continental ports. We have no surplus of Winter Wheat of moment, nor are we likely to have much during the year, unless prices advance materially. There is so little confidence in the integrity and honorable dealing of our railway companies that inferior freights are deterred from shipping freely to the seaboard, and only under careful stipulations, and in large quantities, and prompt attention. We regard the prospect for Wheat as decidedly more hopeful than early in the month. The movement at the West is light, and at the low prices current, it is very plain that it will continue moderate for some weeks to come. The exports of the week are 288,000 bbls. against 468,000 bushels the corresponding week last year.

We have had very few features of note in our Flour market the past week. As usual during the holidays the local trade has been moderate, jobbers and retailers buying only to supply pressing wants, and the business of the week has not proved very satisfactory, the snow embargo greatly restricting transactions. The arrivals have been quite liberal, exceeding materially the general expectation, as most well informed dealers felt confident that under the diminished production at the West and South, the average daily receipts would have shown quite a falling off ere this, but this we doubt not will be very noticeable the ensuing month. At the current prices here the cost to the miller on most grades is very considerable. Whiter Wheat Flours sold grinding as a rule, are selling below the cost of production, and it would seem reasonable to conclude that the inclination to do business all round will soon be cured. We notice a decided falling off in the production of Superfine and No. 2 Flour; these have improved, and command relatively high prices. A fair business has been done in the low grades of Minnesota Extras for export at about previous figures. Fancy brands do, however, sell slowly at full figures, these are not plenty, and do not command prices that make the business satisfactory to the miller, but time and things will correct this. There appears to be a large overproduction in Winter Wheat brands valued at $6.25@7 per bbl. We have had a better demand for White Wheat brands, valued at $5.80@6, for the London market, where they are properly appreciated. In New Patent Flours a fair business may be put down, and we notice a great variety of brands; these are growing in favor, and many of them are of very excellent quality. A great deal is due to the brands, and deserving especial commendation. Our exports are increasing, and for four days they are 45,000 bbls. against 27,191 bbls. for the corresponding week last year. Our letters from San Francisco to hand today report shipments of three entire cargoes of flour for Great Britain, and three cargoes for France, the quality excellent.—*Tribune*.

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The tendency of the provision market has been decidedly downward during the past week, and a material decline in values has been established. The offerings of product on last half of outside parties were larger than usual, and the steadiness apparent at times was due in a great measure to the purchases made in the interest of parties who were anxious to cover outstanding contracts, or who desired to temporarily withdraw from the trade. The receipts of hogs were quite large, but fully ample to supply all wants at the ruling figures, and the bulk of sales were made below the current prices of the previous week. Heavy lots were mostly in demand by packers, and prices on these were better sustained than on other grades. The manufacture of product now is understood to be confined largely to mess pork—being also only the article which packers can sell readily. The stock here is quite heavy—embracing that at the close of the last packing season—while the stocks at the other principal packing centers in the West are also quite large. The manufacture of mess pork at the country points does not vary much from that of last season, the increase being mainly in the large cities. The manufacture of heavy meats will probably show an increase in some sections, but will exhibit a decrease in others—where the corn crop was light and hogs not well fattened. The impression prevails that the reduction in weight will not be as large as generally anticipated, the receipts of hogs during January will be very large, and the packing season while the fact that packers are purchasing the best lots offered, will go far toward bringing up the average. The following table will show the range of prices at which M'Iwaukee, as compared with the total last season, shows a falling off of only three-eighths of a point. Packing is progressing favorably here though is still below that of last season. The receipts of hogs product during the week were fair, while the shipments were considerably so large in the aggregate as during the two previous weeks. Trading in provisions has been mainly on specialties account. This has been caused in to some extent by purchases of meats—indicating that parties who transact a jobbing business throughout the season are more willing to risk an investment in a moderate amount of meats at current prices. The bulk of the purchases were made for February and March delivery. A number of lots of pork were transacted in boxed meats on foreign account, but the orders were mainly for small lots. A few round lots were purchased, but they were understood to be on behalf of parties who had contracts unprovided for in Eastern markets. The cable reports received from the seaboard cities show a falling off as compared with the previous week, and the reduction in the shipments of three entire cargoes of flour for Great Britain, and three cargoes for France, the quality excellent.—*Tribune*.

	To date, 1874.	To date, 1873.	Aggregate Season, 1874-5.
Chicago	935,553	990,284	1,520,024
Milwaukee	155,182	183,000	294,054
Cincinnati	450,000	466,000	581,253
Louisville	270,000	223,947	226,947
St. Louis	285,000	325,000	463,792
Indianapolis	235,000	199,000	295,700
Cedar Rapids	30,850	37,000	72,810

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 spring cash or seller January; 90¾@91c seller February; No 3 at@ 84@ 84¼c; rejected 78¾@79c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2 mixed old 80@80¾c cash; 77@77½c seller May. Oats dull; No 2 at 53¾@54c cash; 53¾c seller January; rejected 60¾c. Oats dull; No 2 at 53¾@53¾c cash; 52¾c seller January; rejected 47¾@48c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 98¼@99¾c. Barley steady and in moderate demand for fresh; dull for other grades; No 2 $1.22@1.23. Hay unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard 11¼c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady. Dry salted shoulders in moderate demand at $18.87½ cash; $19.20 seller February; $19.25 seller March. Clear sides quiet, with sellers at quotations. Lard steady and moderately demand at $13.65 spot; $13.25 seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 97c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat closed firm at 91c seller February. Corn steady and in moderate demand and higher at 82c. Oats dull and lower at 53½c cash; 53¾c seller February. Rye dull at 98c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and lower at $18.50 cash; $19.15 seller February. Lard offered at $13.05 cash; $13.25 seller February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Flour quiet; receipts 18,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.90@4.95; common to good $4.75@4.95; good to choice $5.00@5.60; white wheat extra $6.00@6.50; extra Ohio $4.75@6.60; St. Louis $5.00@6.00; Rye flour steady at $4.25@4.80. Corn meal quiet, Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1.19@1.19½; No 2 do $1.10; No 2 Milwaukee $1.14@1.18½; No 2 Northwest $1.13@1.14; No 1 Minnesota $1.21; No 1 Duluth $1.25. Rye quiet. Barley and Malt dull and heavy. Corn firmer and in good demand; receipts 183,000 bush; old mixed western in store 96c; do afloat 96@97c; new mixed western and yellow 84@86c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 86@87c; white 90@92c. Sugar quiet. Hops firm. Coffee firm at 17¾@20c. Sugar firm and in fair demand; fair to New Orleans 8¾@9c; prime 9¼@9½c. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; refined 11½c; crude 8½c. Rosin dull at $2.40@2.45. Turpentine heavy at 39½c. Pork dull at $19.75. Beef unchanged. Lard more dull at 12¾c. Middles steady; western clear loose, short 12¾@13c; long 13c. Butter steady; western 19@25c; Ohio 19@25c. Cheese steady; western 10½@13½c; State 11@13½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 29.—Linseed oil 28s@28s 3d. Sperm oil £98. Petroleum quiet.

ANTWERP, December 29.—Refined petroleum 32¾f.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾@7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export, and 6,700 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 47,000 bushels, of which 24,000 were American. Red winter 9s 11d@10s 6d; red winter 9s 7½@9s 8d; corn 29s 6d@30s. Bacon, sugar-cured middlings 32s 6d; shoulders, new, 27s. Hams, long clear 39s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Butter quiet; prime western 33@34c; choice rolls 30@32c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 30@30½c. Flour weak; superfine $3.75@4. Wheat dull; red $1.20@1.23; white $1.30@1.40. Rye $1. Corn quiet and weak; mixed western 84@85c; yellow 86@87c. Oats weak; white 64@66c. Provisions declining. Pork $20@20.50. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 13½@13¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.01. Petroleum refined 11¾@11¾c; crude 8¾c. Clover seed quiet at 8@10c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Cotton steady at 13¼c. Flour, Corn and Barley firm and unchanged. Eggs steady at 25@26c. Wheat dull at $1.08@1.10. Oats firm at 56@56½c. Rye steady at $1.00@1.10. Butter, Oils and Cheese firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and moderate demand at $19.00. Lard firm; steam 13¼c; kettle 14c. Bulk meats steady at 9½, 8¾, 9¾, 9¾, 9½@10c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green meats quiet, lighter; little doing. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1.15; amber $1.10; No 1 red $1.12@1.13; amber $1.09@1.10; No 2 red lower; high mixed 69½c cash and seller January; 69¾c seller February. Rye seller May; no grade rye. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 at 49½c; Michigan cash and seller December 50½c; white 58½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 amber $1.28@1.30; No 1 red $1.24@1.25; No 2 Western at $1.20@1.22; No 3 do $1.15@1.16. Corn dull and heavy; 84c. Rye dull at 97@98c. Hay unchanged. Pork unchanged. Provisions all dull and unchanged. Butter dull; choice to fancy 32@ 33c; roll 28@30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee 90c; No 2 spring nominal; No 2 in store 91½c; new 85c. Rye entirely nominal; No 1 spring $1.06@1.07. Barley very active; No 2 in store $1.28; No 3 nominal; $1.12½.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 29.—Cotton quiet at 12½@12¾c. Corn steady at 75c. Oats quiet at 50c. Rye at $1.15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats quiet at 72½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.01.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Cotton quiet at 13¼c. Flour, grain and provisions unchanged. Bulk meats irregular at 6½, 9¾@10¼c. Lard 14¾ @15¼c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Oats dull and lower at 72@73c. Lard dull and depressed; tierce packers 13c; refined 14@14½c; keg 14¾c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec mber 29.—Wheat and Oats unchanged. Corn weak at 74@75c. Petroleum firm; standard white 9c; Ohio State test 10c; zinc 1 lots 12½c higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour dull at $5@7.25. Corn dull at 82½@84c. Pork, Lard and Bulk Meats dull but unchanged. Dressed hogs firm at $7@8.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 29.—Wheat steady; No 1 white Michigan $1.36; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.22. Corn quiet; low and high mixed 76@82c. Barley quiet; prime Canada offered at $1.48@1.50.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 29.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 29.—Cattle; receipts, 1,221 head; total for the week thus far 3,043; the market, on account of an extraordinarily light run, opened strong ¼c to ½c advance on last week's prices; there was a fair attendance of buyers who were reluctant to pay the advance asked by owners; sales; 600 Ohio steers, average 812 to 1,326 lbs at $4.00@6.62½; 350 Illinois steers, average 1,061 to 1,426 lbs at $5.25@6.90; 250 Illinois steers, average 960 to 1,225 lbs at $4@6. Sheep and lambs; receipts for the week, 3,500 head; market fairly opened; prices fairly 50c advance on last week's rates for western sheep; western sheep, average 100 lbs, $5.75@6; Hogs; receipts for the week, 1,600 head; total for the week 6,600; market dull and slow. Prices $6.75@7; heavy hogs $7@7.25.

CHICAGO, December 29.—Cattle; receipts 2,700; market active and firm at yesterday's full prices. Choice shipping steers $4.00@5.75; extra $6.25@6.75; shipments 1,200. Hogs; receipts estimated at 14,000; market fairly active and firm at a range of $6.65@7.20 for common to extra, with most sales packers at $6.90@7.00; shipments 2,000. Sheep; receipts 1,000; market fairly active, but firm; good to choice $4.75@5.50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., December 29.—Beef cattle; receipts 347 head; several lots of very nice northern corn sold at ¼c advance from last figures; sales; choice $10.75@11; extra $10.50; first quality $9@9.50; second $8@8.50; third $7@8. Sheep and lambs; receipts 2,407; butchers paid with reluctance 7c for good flocks of sheep, an advance of ½c for good sheep in lots $2.75@4 each; extra $4.50@6.25.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Hogs active; receipts 4,033 head; sales at common at $6.50@6.75; fair medium $6.85@7.10; good packing and butchers $6.80@7.20.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton dull and easier at 14¾c; net receipts 1,579 bales; gross 1,396; exports to Great Britain 6,227 bales; Continent, December 14 13-16@14 7-32c; January 14c; February 14 5-8c; March 14 31-32c; April 15¼c; May 15 21-32@15 11-16c; June 16c; July 16¼c; August 16 7-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Cotton; demand moderate; sales 5,600 bales; prices irregular; some sales were at an advance of ¼c, and others at offers which were refused yesterday; factors were asking an advance at the opening, but subsequently meeting the demand freely at yesterday's rates; the quotations are unchanged; receipts 14,748 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,227 bales; stock 249,173 bales; unsold yesterday evening 118,700; on shipboard 121,000.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 54.—Wool heavy, weak and steady; but not higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46@48c; extra 44@45c; medium 46@48c; coarse 40c; Michigan, Indiana and western fine 43@45c; medium 45c; coarse 40c; combing washed 46@46c; do unwashed 43@45c; fine unwashed 38c; coarse and medium washed 40@42c; tub washed 45@46c; extra and fine pulled 42@43c; No 1 and superfine pulled 44@46c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 29.—There was a slow trade movement with manufacturers' agents and importers, as most of the jobbers are stock-taking, and buying no goods. Cotton goods are quiet at unchanged prices. Heavy and fine brown cottons, cotton flannels, sateens and some makes of grain bags are closely sold up. Print cloths, woolen goods are quiet, except worsted clothings. Black alpacas and pure mohairs are in steady request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber South side Planing Mill Co; 174 bdls shovels Lyle B A Co; 6 cases wood in shape J W Morrison; 2 bxs mdse B L Lewis; 1 do do Jones; 1 sack Park Bro & Co; 20 cases grease Paine A & T; 2 bdls hoop D W Gibson; 5 bdls elder J do vinegar Moore & B; 30 sks rags McCullough & S; 4 bbls apples A B Bunting; 10 kegs p barley B H Voskamp; 10 kegs p barley Schlegel & Z; 10 bbls pipes J H Thompson; 10 bxs g ware Atlantic G Co; 8 bbls oatmeal Wm France & Co; 10 cases matches B C & J Hay; 1 car lot of oats Scott Bro; 1 car lot of corn farina Luebbe Bro; 26 cases 1 tobacco Pretzfield & N; 5 bbls copperas B L Fahnestock; 4 bdls chairs Jos Hemingway; 8 cars 8 spos Stoats & S; 8 bbls onions 12 bxs turkeys Head C & Co; 2 cars wheat Marshall R & Co; lot chairs J Kenworthy; 5 bxs poultry J H Loh & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—26 pkgs liquor S Klenodlinger; 16 bbls oil J Reeling; 10 kgs spirits M Marshall; 5 do P Handberger; 1 car barley W G Miller; 1 do flour T C Jenkins; 1 do do Jenkins Bro; 4 do meat E H Myers & Co; 1 car apples Hostetter & Co; 1 car flour Wilson & Son; 1 car rye W J Meek; 3 cars broom corn R Dickey & Co; 2 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 2 sks dried peaches S P Sherman; 1 car lumber W A Herbert; 1 car lot of butter Head C & Co; 2 cars 8 hogs Maloney & K; 1 do flour B H Voshamp; 1 do flour Doyle & Co; 26 bbls sugar Brunk Mc. & Co; 1 car lot of hides J G; 22 hides W Flaccus & Son; 3 pkgs flour 1 keg abutments Lochry & Co; 1 car oats Haworth & D; 1 car hay C H Sturchfield.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—26 pkgs tobacco Johnston & Co; 1 do do Starr; 1 do Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 bbl oranges J H Wood & Son; 61 sks d apples Voigt M & Co; 7 bdls g hides G Kaun; 12 sks flour H Holt & Co; 20 bxs starch Curry & M; 10 s bbls 4 do fello s J McCutcheon; 7 bxs wood Howe Machine Co; 10 pails tobacco J Gaus do C Pitz; 10 bbls whisky J Sachs; 2 bxs cigars do candles Dilworth Bro; 1 car hay Bryce W & Co; 3 sks c seed 1 bbl tallow P Duff & Son; 2 tubs butter M W Rankin & Bro; 7 bbls sugar S Ewart & Co; 16 ¼ bxs tobacco Kramer & V; 10 bxs soap Voigt & McG; 7 bbls sugar S A Stephenson.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA.—19 pkgs furniture W H Lemon; 4 doz chairs 34 pkgs furniture H Berger; lot furniture F Wemple; 4 Sipes do J Reichtold; 1 pkg wood in shape Thompson & Co; 24 do cooperage A Ackley; 50 bbls oil J Dalzell & Son; 12 do do H Meyers; 30 do flour 15 do seed G Pass; 1 body; 50 bbls dry fruit Reymer & Brother; 7 bags feathers 36 bbls d fruit Wm Hasiage; 4 bbls d fruit R R Agnew; 22 boxes saucer Heinz N & Son; 180 bales straw Fairman & H; 14 bales straw 1 bale hay Fairman & H; 10 do hay 18 bbls apples Fairman & H; 12 pkgs glass W H Brtlle.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Coo	3	Cambria I Co
Lucy Furnace o	5	p 15
Total	23	

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & Hin	3	J. S. Bachead fu
Totten & Co m	2	S. B. & C o o
Total	27	

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Flour! Flour!
HANNA, WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH.
Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. jnh1:k11
GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERY GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of apples.
Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
185 LIBERTY STREET,
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Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. Knox & Son,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of LOUISVILLE FLOUR,
No. 115 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, Nos. 46 and 48 WATER STREET.
NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS, 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. deck18
20 TONS MIDDLINGS,
3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,
4 cars ear Corn,
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREARY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs
OILS, &c.
Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
267 Water street.
jy1
ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
RIVERSIDE OIL REFINERY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating Oils,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.
CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLEUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
STEAMSHIPS.
PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
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MAX SCHAMBERG,
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Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—feet	Above Changes in the past 24 hours. ft. in.	ft. in.	Wind.	Weather.
Brownsville, Pa.	4	+17	—	NW.	Lt'Snow.
Cairo, Ill.	14	3	+1	10	N	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	19	6	+2	11	NW.	Fair.
Confluence,	13	5			NW.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	2	11		75	W	Clear.
Freeport, Pa.	10	2			W	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	2	10			Calm	Fair.
*Leavenworth.	2	10			S	Clear.
Louisville,	7	9	+11	W	Fair.
Marietta	16	6			W	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	8	1	+9	N	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	9	7	+2	7	N	Cloudy.
New Geneva, Pa.	17	9		6	W	Clearing
Oil City, Pa.	3	5		7	W	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	6	+12	7	NW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	11	3		8	N	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	4	3			NE	Cloudy.
Wheeling, Miss.	11	11	+2		N	Lt. Rain.
Morgantown	14				SW	Fair.
Dubuque	8	4		—1	NW	Clear.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening at dark was nineteen feet and rising rapidly, a rise of 13 feet during the 24 hours ending at that time. Boats in the Allegheny and Monongahela were still reported rising at last accounts, and there will probably be twenty-five feet before it stops. Weather has turned cold, and it would freeze keenly last night.

A SCHEME of Dunbar parties have gone up the Allegheny to bring down tows of oil.

THE Messenger departed for Cincinnati last evening with a moderate trip. Pilots, Boboand son.

THE Salt Valley from Ironton arrived and departed, and the Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville.

THE Mollie Ebert, Capt. F. Y. Batchelor, will commence loading for Cincinnati to-day, and will be the next boat out.

THE A. J. Baker is loading at St. Louis for New Orleans, she made the run from Cairo to St. Louis, a 11 two legs in low, in thirty hours.

BUSINESS continues very dull at the landing, as it always is just at the close of the year, and no improvement can be looked for until next week.

THE Jennie Davis, en route from Pittsburgh port to Nashville, left Cincinnati on Monday. The Paragon left New Orleansonthe same day for St. Louis.

THE Juniata arrived from Cincinnati on Monday night with a fair trip. She will have to lay by for a few days as there are several boats in turn ahead of her.

THE Exporter, enroute from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has a large quantity of sugar and molasses for Pittsburgh, and the may come on through, as there is plenty of water.

THE Arlington broke one of her pistons and cracked a cylinder head near Hickman, Ky., and she is coming up on one wheel. Capt. Moore telegraphed here to James Rees for a new piston, which will be made as soon as possible and sent to the boat at Cincinnati.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Laura L. Davis, Pittsburgh to Nashville, passed down yesterday, discharging and adding little here. Pilot, Richard Meeker, she will take another pilot at Louisville....The following tows arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday: Jim Brown, Jr., Wm. Jos. H. Bigley, J. S. McDonald, Boaz, Charley McDonald, John Dippold, John Gilmore.....The following towboats left for Pittsburgh: Sam'l Sanders, Enterprise, Jos. H. Bigley, Jim Brown, Grand Lake....Pilot W. H. Dorsey went up on the Bostona last evening to overtake the boat Jim Brown, and relieve one of her regular pilots, who will come here and rejoin us Friday night or fall, in order to be ready to bring out another tow....The Government light-house steamer Alice left Evansville Monday and will tender her trip to Pittsburgh, locating the lights at points already selected, that she will be deemed advisable by the Light-house Commission.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Vicksburg and R. R. Packet Co's Mail will leave on Saturday for Pittsburgh.....Wes. Davis and Tom Bobo pilot the Laura Davis from Pittsburgh to this point.

Capt. Jas. Rees has returned from Cedar Lawn.

.....United States Local Inspectors Deveany and Fisher left for Catlettsburg on the Boston a last evening, to inspect the machinery of that boat.

.....The Cherokee brought up the engines of the Emma No. 3, and will use them in place of her present ones. The cylinders are three inches more d ameter than the ones she now has in use. The Emma No. 3 was sunk and burned at Island No. 35 four years ago. She was commanded by Captain James Maratta. Pilot Tom Trunnel, the chamberman, engineers and others of the crew lost their effects in the disaster. Linderger, one of the engineers, succeeded in reaching the shore, but expired shortly after from exhaustion and cold.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: Mr. Williams, for several years past watchman on Fowler, Lee & Co.'s wharfboats, boarded the Fisk when she came in on Monday night to get a lunch, as was his custom. He went up into the texas, and after drinking one cup of coffee, asked for another. In the act of filling this to his lips he suddenly remarked, "I am going blind, and fell from his chair." He was taken up, and died in an instant. Mr. Williams has been employed on the packets and yards in his side for some weeks past, and it is thought his death was caused by exposure to the heat. He leaves a wife and several small children.

—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 24th says: "Com. Davidson has taken unto Ella F. Street, of Council Bluffs, as his fourth wife. Capt. T. L. Lake is the man who has gone into the sweet-meat business, and Capt. Jas. Rees is also engaged in the yawl-building business.—*St. Louis Globe*.

—The Village Blacksmith failed to get the contract for the iron work on the St. Louis Customhouse. His bid was $14,000. The bid of the Louisville party who got the contract is less by about $30,000.

—The Nashville *Union and American* says—Captain W. T. Yeatman was in the city yesterday. The old gentleman did not look quite as young as he did when he used to figure in marine circles as the handsome clerk of the Dover in 1837.

—The Katie P. Kountz, R. W. Dugan and Maumelle were above Little Rock Saturday. The Mary Boyd passed them Saturday evening, bound for Memphis.

—After half a dozen or more conflicting and unreliable reports, it turns out a fact that the new steamer A. C. Koons, received light damage by snagging in Fouche Bar, some days since.

—The Warner and two barges are on their way to the Ohio with coal from Iron and Coal Co's mines, for use of sugar, molasses and sundry merchandise for Louisville, Cincinnati, and points above.

—The Theodore Nevin and the crew of the Smoky City left Louisville on the 23d inst. Parker Sunday night for Curlew mines, where she is laid up, and will be for the winter. Capt. Nevin will go home at once.

—The John Kyle, New Orleans to St. Louis, has 800 tons, mostly sugar and molasses.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, 88.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment as Assignees of ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN ANDERSON, of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on a creditors petition, by the District Court of said District.
B. C. CHRIST

HOME NEWS.

Walton vs. Altvater.

The statement made by Capt. Walton, before the Tax Payer's Union, of Pittsburgh, is false in every particular. I am well-kwn in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and consider myself a gentleman, notwithstanding Captain Walton's short trip to Cincinnati.

FRED. ALTVATER.

Fish from Lake Chautauqua.

Our old friend, Horace Fox, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Chautauqua House, Mayville, has our thanks for a present of the largest and finest fresh fish direct from the waters of the lake, and which being tasted proved to be finely flavored, toothsome and delicious. Those of our friends visiting the Lake will find all the comforts of a home in stopping at the Chautauqua House.

The Perrysville Road Fire.

The building destroyed by fire on the Perrysville road, near its intersection with Federal lane, on Monday night, was not the residence of Mr. Burgess, as reported, but a two story frame building formerly used as a school house, but of late occupied as a dwelling. It was owned by Mr. George Beilstein, the butcher, was set on fire and completely destroyed, and was insured for $400 in the National Insurance Company of Allegheny.

Presentation.

Mr. John S. Lambie, who has for several years been Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Eighth U. P. Church, at the corner of Locust and Van Braam streets, was visited at his residence last evening by the teachers of the school and presented with a silver pitcher and goblet, as a token of esteem and friendship. The presentation was made by Rev. John S. Sands in behalf of the teachers.

Death from Intemperance.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday on the body of Isabella Thompson, whose death it seems was brought about by the use of too much strong drink. It appears that while under the influence of liquor, she died about eleven o'clock in the morning at the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner of Eleventh street and Penn avenue, of which her husband is proprietor. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the facts as stated. Deceased was thirty-nine years of age, was born in England, and leaves a husband and five children.

New Year's Eve.

To accomodate our customers and others who may be enabled to make their purchases during the day, our establishment will be open on Thursday evening (New Year's Eve.)

Customers will find everything desirable in dry goods, also a variety of useful and fancy articles, suitable for New Year's presents for ladies, gentlemen and children, all at our usual low prices.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
No. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

City Property Committee.

A meeting of the City Property Committee was held last night in the office of Clerk Morrow. A number of bills, amounting to $613.30, were approved and ordered to be paid, and the bills of Loughry & Colls, for plumbing, and Henry Murphy & Co. for extra work at the Thirty-sixth ward station house, were referred to a sub-committee to examine and report at a meeting to be held on Monday next. The Clerk was authorized to procure a drop light for his office. An estimate in favor of Henry Murphy & Co. for $1,500, was ordered to be paid. The matter of providing gas fixtures for the Thirty-sixth ward station house was referred to a sub-committee.

A Worthy Official.

Among the officials with whom in our rounds we have come in contact, we know of none more efficient or courteous than Controller James Brown, of Allegheny. A gentleman in every sense of the word, and an officer who always understands his business, and is competent and ready to give such information as is desired concerning his important department, it is a pleasure to have intercourse with him. Mr. Brown, in the discharge of his duties as Controller, has been proverbial for accuracy and reliability, and there is no official in the city or partnership can make a fairer showing in these respects. The city has done well in securing such a gentleman for the responsible position which he holds, and his continuance as Controller would not only be a satisfaction to all who have dealings with him at his office, but be a satisfactory assurance to the people that the city's finances are to be as carefully looked after in the future as in the past. It would be a difficult matter to fill his place to such general satisfaction.

Keno Men Discharged.

Harry Pollitt and Con. Brown were arrested yesterday morning on an information preferred by Wm. Henry before Acting Mayor McMasters, charging them with operating a keno bank at No. 82 Diamond street. At four o'clock they were called up for a hearing, and the prosecutor failing to appear, his money perhaps having been paid back to him, they were discharged. It was the intention to make a raid on this concern on Monday night, but the accomplishment of it was frustrated by some one who warned the bank of what was intended, and its habitues at once emigrated for fresh fields and pastures new. The evening papers stated that the information was conveyed by an officer on duty at the Central Station, and as the Turnkey, Mike Welsh, is the one aimed at, he asks us to say that he is not the man, but which he is corroborated by Captain Irwin. If the person who did warn the keno men of impending danger, either directly or indirectly, is a member of the police force he should be at once dishonorably discharged.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Organization of the Association.

The Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute organized yesterday afternoon by electing Henry Lloyd President, Thos. S. Mitchell Vice President, J. Vannote Temporary Secretary, and Charles W. Batchelor Treasurer. Fred. A. Parke was elected General Agent, and will be actively engaged in securing membership subscriptions. The association will urge forward actively its preparations for an exposition during the fall of 1875.

THE RIVER.

A Big Rise—The New Union Bridge in Danger.

The river continued rising all day yesterday, and at two o'clock this morning the wharf marks indicated that it had risen to twenty-one feet, and was still swelling at the rate of about two or three inches per hour. It is so high now that the water is running over the locks, and the boats are unable to go out in consequence thereof.

It is said that the Allegheny approach to the new Union bridge, between the first pier and the shore, is being honeycombed by the high water, and that the embankment is sinking so rapidly as to create apprehension that it may be swept away altogether, if the water does not soon subside.

"SIXTY YEARS AGO."

A Leaf From the Past.

A specimen of a journalistic venture, that flourished over sixty years ago, has been laid upon our table. It thrived under the name of *Mercury*, and was published in Pittsburgh by John M. Snowden, at the printing office, on Market street, between Third and Fourth. The *Mercury* is a modest little sheet of sixteen columns, and seems to have religiously eschewed editorials or local news. The specimen copy in hand is devoted principally to a speech delivered by Mr. Clay, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war with Britannia. What space is left after the display of Mr. Clay's effusion is occupied by advertisements, and to news from our gallant tars who were just then covering our navy with glory. In the paper there is the official report of Commodore Bainbridge's victory, in which the British man-of-war Java was captured and destroyed. The battle occurred December 29, 1812—just sixty-two years ago. The *Mercury* blossoms out in several accounts of the splendid victory, but does not indulge to any considerable extent in stunning head lines—space apparently being too valuable.

We have also on the little journal brief mention of an engagement between General Harrison's troops and the Indians, in which Poor Lo was defeated near Presque Isle, and driven before his victorious pursuers for sixty miles. The enthusiasm of the conquering warriors was so high that they traversed the sixty miles in two-score hours.

Thus the *Mercury*, though modest in mien seems to be surcharged with the electric influence of the martial spirit, and endeavors to enforce with all possible vigor the manly utterance of Mr. Jefferson, that "Honorable peace is attainable only by an efficient war."

Turning to the advertisements, the one that most arrests attention is an announcement of the fact that a recruiting station has been opened. The recruiting agent, with consummate tact, urges the advantages of enlistment, not only on the score of patriotism, but because of the fact that the soldier will receive eight dollars per month for his services, which munificent pecuniary gain he can lay aside for a rainy day, as he will be provided with clothing, food and shelter by the Government. It is not to be wondered at that the warriors were many.

In another column the price of a negro boy is fixed at $200, and his owner is anxious to sell him. Brunot's Island is also advertised for rent, with a complete set of farm tools; one of the most valuable sites in the Diamond is for sale for $3,000; a reward of $10 is offered for the return of Jim Carroll, a negro boy, who was so ungrateful as to fail to appreciate the advantages of bondage; the borough officers also, at that date, seem to have had a healthy desire for financial soundness, and all who had claims against it were informed that the Council Committee would meet at the Turk's Head, on Wood street, on Saturday, March 6, to receive the bills, audit and pay them. How comfortable such a system would be now-a-days.

The *Mercury* thus gives some insight into the olden times, that is interesting and in a comparison with the present, furnishes some profitable suggestions.

Carpenters and Builders

Should examine Hamill & Clark's Patent Rim Lock, manufactured and for sale by S. Drum & Son, 159 Federal street. It is the best and cheapest lock in the market.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The coke trade is unusually prosperous just now.

····The Grand Jury will commence work next Monday.

····There will be no United States Court held at Erie in January.

····Bishop Keerfoot consecrated a church at Steubenville last night.

····The Street Committee yesterday examined the grade of Forbes street.

····The Allegheny Park Commission failed to get a quorum last evening.

····There was a slip of several feet at the big fill at Soho, on Fifth avenue, yesterday morning.

····The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $244.

····It is said that intimidation is being used to get the new Union miners in the employ of W. H. Brown, at Saltsburg, to stop work.

····Last evening the Spring Garden run sewer in Allegheny bursted above and below Main street, by the water backing up from the river.

····Two officers of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Clifford Pemberton, Manager, and Henry Pemberton, Vice President, have resigned.

····The amount of rain which fell in this city from eight P. M., December 26th, until seven A. M., December 29th, was two inches one and one-hundredth of an inch.

····John Linn, a farmer residing between Washington and Canonsburg, committed suicide on Monday, by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

····About seven o'clock yesterday morning the engine of an East bound freight train on the Connellsville railroad, jumped the track near Soho station. No damage was done.

····Policemen are manifesting considerable anxiety regarding their fate under the administration of Mayor McCarthy. But few of them care about throwing their blue coats aside.

····Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Hare took Jacob Flockerce and John Walker a trip accross the river. They were left by the Sheriff in care of Warden Wright at the Penitentiary.

····A large land slide occurred on the Connellsville railroad on Monday night, near dam No. 1, coming from Boyd's Hill. A force of men were engaged in removing the obstruction yesterday.

····Gladstone, whose recent pamphlet on Papal infallibility has made him more conspicuous than ever, was sixty-five years old yesterday, having been born on the 29th of December, 1809.

····Friday (New Year's Day) will be celebrated as on Sunday by the Roman Catholics, because the Feast of the Circumcision occurs then. It is considered a holiday of obligation among the faithful.

····Chas. Rohrkaste was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by the Fire Marshal, on suspicion of having set fire to his dwelling on Mt. Washington, which was one of the three destroyed last week.

····Yesterday evening Miss Fannie Cougher was elected a teacher in the grammar department of the Fourth Ward School, Allegheny, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Wilcox.

····The Government Engineers, after adding in all the most extravagant expenses possible, have concluded that about $25,-000,000 would be sufficient to construct that Trans-Allegheny Canal via the Youghiogheny.

····Clerk Morrow requests us to state to the members of Councils elect that they need not be uneasy concerning their certificates, as he has taken measures to have them all at the meeting for organization on Monday.

····A chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity has been organized in this city, being composed of members of the order from different colleges. The Chapter numbers about thirty members, and promises to be a success.

····There is some complaint on the part of our laboring men on account of the lights being turned out in the tower of City Hall as early as five o'clock in the morning, which prevents them from being able to see the time, as indicated by the clock.

····A suit in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by David Sands against Margaret McMillin et al. for the recovery of a lot of ground in Wilkinsburg 44x264 feet. A summons was issued returnable the first Monday in January.

····The stockholders of the Masonic Fund Society have elected the following Board of Trustees: Messrs. Thomas Davage, A. M. Pollock, James Herdman, James Shidle, William J. Anderson, Wm. P. Thomson and George Glass to serve for the ensuing year.

····The sale of that six hundred and forty tons of muck bar advertised to be sold at McIlwaine's auction yesterday morning did not take place. The bidding was too low—only $28 per ton being reached. There were but four mills represented among the bidders.

····The horses of the Walton Engine Company, on the South Side, have, within the last few weeks, ran away three times. The Fire Commissioners investigated the matter on Monday night and exonerated the members of the company from all blame.

····A writ of replevin was issued out of the Common Pleas Court yesterday in the case of Henry Bair, against John Lachert et al for a lot of household furniture and sundries, to the value of about $200. The writ was made retnrnable the 1st Monday in March.

····The Surveyor Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon, and directed the City Solicitor to stay the proceedings in the case of the opening of Federal Lane until the new committee is appointed. Bills to the amount of $392.25 were approved.

····The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $600. They received a communication from the Library Committee of the Board of Control requesting them to put up a railing around the gallery in the library room.

····The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Dollar Savings Bank for the ensuing year: President, James Herdman; Treasurer, C. A. Colton; Secretary, J. H. D. Meeds. Investigating Committee, D. W. C. Carroll, J. J. Gillespie, John Evans; Solicitor, Geo. T. Oliver.

····Mayor Blackmore yesterday vetoed the ordinances providing for a reduction in the salaries of the employees of the City Engineer's and Water Works Departments. The vetoes, however, came too late, as the ten days allowed the Mayor in which to declare his intentions, expired on Monday.

····Acting Mayor McMasters denies that George Trainor, who was fined five dollars and costs, is insane, as alleged by an evening paper. The magistrate says that Trainor has been before him several times within the last week, and all that ails him is whisky, something which troubles a good many.

····Mr. John E. Bell, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents in Washington county, died at Little Washington yesterday morning. Mr. Bell was very highly esteemed, and had held several important offices of trust. At the time of his death he was Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue.

····Miss Esther Johnston, one of the teachers in the Grant sub-district school was married yesterday to Mr. R. K. Irwin, a wholesale merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony took place in St. Andrews Episcopal church on Ninth street, and at its conclusion the happy couple left for the East on the Pennsylvania railroad.

····T. F. McClintock, a former agent in the employ of the Home Sewing Machine Company, was taken before 'Squire Graham, yesterday, to answer to a charge of larceny by bailee, in not accounting for a number of machines, sold, and transferred by the local agent of the company in this city. He was held for a hearing.

····H. B. Lyon, Esq., a real estate agent at Bennett's Station, was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and chain, while walking homeward along the railroad track on Monday night. He was picked up in an insensible condition a short time after the assault and only a few minutes before the Springdale accommodation train came along. The robbers escaped.

····The will of Elizabeth Bender, late of Temperanceville was admitted to probate in the Registers office yesterday. After directing that her just debts be paid out of the estate, decedent bequeaths to her two son's Wilhelm and George ten dollers each and gives the balance of her daughter Mary, whom she appoints sole executrix. The instrument is dated June 10, 1874.

····Mention was made of the sudden death of a man on the South Side Monday night, in our issue of yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, which proved to be that of George Oaks, and who resided on Fourteenth street, between Sarah and Carson streets. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. Deceased was seventy years of age, was a window blind maker by trade, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

····The first number of a neat little amateur monthly paper, the *Tribune*, edited and published by Master A. C. Hunker, has made its appearance on our table. The proprietor proposes to issue it six months on trial, and continue it longer if it proves a success. Even six months is considerably longer than any of the same class of papers have yet lived; but we trust the *Tribune* will prove a success and the fondest anticipations of the publisher may be realized.

····Joe Hook, who was arrested on Monday night on a charge of having attempted to outrage Elizabeth Williams, a colored washer-woman, in Virgin alley, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman McMasters, and the evidence failing to substantiate the charge he was dismissed. It was in testimony that Hook, instead of attempting to commit the offence alleged, was rather the one imposed upon, it being asserted that the woman made an effort to decoy him into her house.

Something New for Builders.

Drum's improved Sash Weight. This weight has the best arrangement for attaching the cord of any weight, now in use. For sale only at DRUM & SON'S, and at the price of other weights.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Hardware Dealers

Should send for price list of Drum's improved Sash Pully and the Hammill & Cluett patent Rim Lock.

DRUM & SONS, Manufacturers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

In "Red Tape" and "A Widow Hunt" last night Mr. Jno. S. Clarke made the best use of every opportunity afforded him for the inimitable display of that rich, irresistible humor which makes him one of the most favorite comedians on the stage. In his pleading, in a legal capacity, in "Red Tape," he so amused his auditors and convulsed them in such hearty laughter that they could not stop to take breath until the address was ended.

This evening the bill of Monday night, including "The Heir at Law" and "Toodles," will be repeated.

"American Humor."

The Hon. S. S. Cox was the attraction in the Library Lecture list for last evening, and the fame of the Congressional humorist attracted an audience that was about as large as any that have been gathered during the lecture course this season. A distinguishing feature of the assemblage was the large sprinkling of the Democratic element, there being observable in the audience representatives of all ranks of the faithful, from the editor, lawyer or preacher down through the grades to that basilar representative of Democratic statesmanship who concentrates his massive intellect upon the management of the ward polls. It was evident that the versatile Sunset had a strong hold upon the affections of the Democratic clans here, as elsewhere.

The lecturer came upon the platform about eight o'clock and was introduced by the Hon. Wm. McClelland, a former Congressional associate from Lawrence county. The first view of the speaker, to the general audience, was one partaking somewhat of surprise, for the man who stood before them was not the rollicking Lilliputian which common description generally makes him; he was rather a man, but slightly under the average height, slender in physique, but of graceful mould, rather sharp visaged, and sallow complexioned; the chin was concealed under a heavy growth of black whiskers, which matched the raven locks that covered his long, narrow cranium. His style of dress the speaker was rather inclined to be slouchy, and there was about him an air of carelessness which was very much akin to the indifference of the petted school-boy orator, conscious of past successes, and untroubled with any fears of the future; and yet withal he seemed to be permeated with a kindly good humor, that shone through his brilliant eyes, and would apparently have rendered him an object of high handed sit down with the listener, to open his budget of jokes.

In the delivery of his observations on Humor, the speaker had occasion to pretty closely follow his manuscript, and to refer him in reading, wore a pair of gold rimmed glasses that gave to his countenance a more sedate appearance than we opine it generally wears. In speaking his style was of a colloquial character, inclining to be easy for the speaker, and was certainly much more entertaining to the listeners than the stilted changes brought about when he once or twice resorted improptor to eloquence.

As to the matter of the lecture there was nothing in it either very profound or very brilliant, and yet it was enjoyable. The speaker at the first blush relieved himself of half of his subject—the behavioral half—at that—by announcing that he was not to speak of Wit and Humor, as advertised, but proposed simply to talk of Humor. He then devoted some time to a consideration of the conspicuous character of our people, and argued that as we formed a sort of national mosaic, into which was intermingled all the brightness and beauty of many races, so our humor was the result of the combination of the humor of all nations. He chief and distinctive characteristic he argued was its exaggeration. American humor was nothing if it was not broadly exaggerated. This quality of exaggeration the speaker frequently led to coarseness. The humorist, he seemed to think, was more for the laugh that he atttempted to excite than for the style in which he accomplished his purpose. It was not essential that the joke or humorous paragraph contain a fact or any great idea, or be particularly tinctured with morality. In fact a great deal of what was recognized in the current of American humor was chiefly characteristic for its total lack of reverence. Instances of this were cited in the most flippant way in which death was frequently spoken of, and the slang with which such rhymsters as John Hay and others of like ilk treated of the most sacred things; the irreverence was held up to light, and the light followed.

The speaker next favored his hearers with a number of instances of the exaggerations of American humor as exemplified in a selection of paragraphs culled from the newspapers of the day, the majority of them were almost musty with age, but the speaker without the slightest embarrassment recited them with as much nonchalance as though they were perfectly fresh, and succeeded by his earnest manner and by his matter, in creating occasional merriment.

Brief allusion was next made to the qualities of the humor of some of our writers of the day, and the speaker, without troubling his hearers with any reason for his classification, set apart Josh Billings, and Artemus Ward, and Nasby and others of that class, among the lower rank, and Bret Harte and Mark Twain as having earned the middle. A casual allusion to Washington Irving excited the hope among his hearers that he would rise to a consideration of the higher form of American humor, but in this they were destined to a bitter disappointment, as the lecturer devoted but a moment here, and passed back to the lower plane.

The speaker, in conclusion, argued that though American humor, in its present stage, was of a low and boisterous order of character, it was but the extreme which, in the end, would result in the higher form of humor—a purified, cultivated, refined form, that could be engrafted on her to take a fresh glance at the last jubilee balance sheet.

THE editor of *Vanity Fair*, published in London, said the ballet was shocking, and has been sued for libel by the proprietor of the Globe Theatre. And now the jury want to be shocked by the introduction of the ballet-girls into the court in a state of stage nudity.

Familiar as Household Words.

To those who understand the art of dressing fashionably the name of Thomas Scandutt is a synonim for perfict neatness of fit in suits, and it only becomes necessary to remind all such that now as ever nothing is found at his establishment but the choicest qualities and latest styles of cloths, cassimeres, overcoatings and vestings. In imported goods, his house stands without a rival, for elegant, fashionable and disrable patterns. Of American manufacture, he has the very finest neatest and latest styles. Gentlemen, therefore, who desire to surpass in the charms of dress and wish to wear a suit, leasurable to others and comfortable to themselves, should not hesitate to make an immediate raid on Scandutt & Co's., Bee-Hive Clothing Emporium, No 255 Liberty, and enjoy the proud satisfaction of not only geeting an extra quality, but an extra fit and make. Do not presume on high prices, for Scandrett has that wondrous kind feeling that prempts to live and yet live and meets the times with his prices

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 133 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Hohenzollern at New York; steamer Ethiopia at New York; steamer C. F. Funch at Antwerp; steamer Republic at Queenstown.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn Avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Ladies can Get the Best Clothes Wringers and Washers

In the world at Drum & Sons. Get them and try them; if you don't like them return them.

With Your Oysters

use Marvin's Superior Family Crackers.

PHYSIOLOGY OF ALCOHOL.

An Address Read Before the Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh by S. C. Jennings, D. D.

Alcohol is brought into existence partly by the fermentation of some vegetable substance. In the 13th century an Arabic chemist discovered it by the aid of distillation, and called it al-ghoul—evil spirit, from whence came the appellation alcohol. As investigated by Sausure and Gay Lussac, French chemists, it consists of 13.71 of hydrogen, 51.98 of carbon, and 34.32 of oxygen. In chemical language, it is hydrated oxide of ethyle. It is a *poison*, a narcotic acrid poison. It is so described by Prof. Orfilee, Dr. Pereira, Prof. Christison, Dr. Taylor and other writers on toxicology. As a poison when taken in large quantities, diluted, it is capable of destroying life suddenly, and gradually in smaller quantities. It acts in feebie doses as an *excitant*: in larger ones as a *stupefacient*. It is eliminated from the organism, in the *same* nature, as received, through the skin, the lungs and the kidneys, as discovered by the learned Majendi some fifty years ago. It sometimes accumulates in the liver and the brain. But it is never transformed in the human system. Nor does it increase the production of animal heat, by chemical action. It interfers with alimentation. It deranges and destroys the digestive organs gradually.

Dr. Munro, lecturer on medical jurisprudence in England, by experiment has most satisfactorily proven that alcohol even in a diluted state taken into the stomach *precipitates* the *pepsin*, and retards digestion. In a discussion, had recently in New York City, Dr. Hammond questioned this position. But his opponent sustained generally the idea that it hinders digestion in the end, only exciting the stomach to throw out more gastric juice, but not aiding digestion, because the additional pepsin would be precipitated. As long as that goes on, the food is prevented from assimilation and nourishment. But as the idea still lingers in some men as that the use of wines and brandy is necessary to serve an ejectment on the various indigestible eatables, which fill some stomachs like a crowded omnibus, it is necessary to furnish additional chemical testimony that *pepsin*, the digesting substance, is retarded by alcohol, and that it is a slow poison.

Every thing that intoxicates is of that nature, as the Latin *toricum poison* teaches, from whence comes our English word. The experiments of Dr. Backer on the blood by spirits, wines and beers, concur in proving that alcohol poisons the blood and arrests the development as well as hastens the decay of the tissues of the human body.

Prof. Youmans says: "Alcohol is universally ranked among poison by physiologists, chemists, physicians, and all who have experimented, studied and written upon the subject."

Sir Astley Cooper, the great surgeon, of England, says: "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house. Spirits and poisons are synonymous terms."

Dr. Todd and Dr. Bowman say, "That the use of alcoholic stimulants retards digestion by coagulating the pepsin. Dr. Dardas Thompson says, "when added to the digestive fluid influences a white precipitate, so that the fluid is no longer capable of acting on food." Dr. Figg says, "that if a man after dinner drinks two or three glasses of spirits the gastric juice in the stomach will become diluted." Dr. Lallemand and Perrin find, after a multitude of examinations, that the liver is most affected of all the organs, and the brain *next*. Dr. Chambers, of England, says, "alcohol produces petty degeneracy of the brain than any other agent. It impoverishes the blood, and is eventually hurtful by bringing on disease of the heart."

Testimony of American Physicians.

The great and good Dr. Sewall of Columbia College, Washington City, says: "Man by nature has no taste for desire for alcohol. It is as unnatural and adverse to his constitution as it is to the horse or ox." He farther states "that it produces a strong and speedy effect upon the liver." He has given diagrams—representations of the human stomach in its healthy state, and during the progress of disease, as caused by intoxicating drinks, which if viewed by the moderate drinker must deter him from ever tasting, unless his appetite is his master. Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. Austin Flint, of New York; Dr. W. E. Horner, of Philadelphia, and Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, have publicly endorsed Dr. Sewall's views. Dr. Broussais, of France, made the same discovery that Dr. Sewall has in regard to the effect of alcohol on the human stomach.

Dr. G. B. Wood, of the United States Dispensary, says: "As an article of daily use, alcoholic liquors produce the most deplorable consequences."

Dr. Story, of Chicago, says: "You may talk about beer to prompt digestion until old age makes you hoarse, but *there stands a* scientific fact which you can neither deny nor remove—*alcohol dissolves pepsin*—it being the powerful solvent, or juice, that is essential to digestion."

Dr. Hall, the philanthropist and physiologist; Dr. Sewall, gives his opinion "that dyspepsia, jaundice, emaciation, corpulence, dropsy, ulcers, rheumatism, gout, tremeus, palpitation, hysteria, epilepsy, palsy, lethargy, apoplexy, melancholy, madness, delirium tremens, premature decay and old age compose but a part of the catalogue of diseases produced by alcohol."

This is about the statement that the great Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, made, who wrote against the use of ardent spirits in the early part of this century, and made great exertions to have their use abandoned. Several hundred physicians in Great Britain and a great many in this country have abandoned the practice of using drinks are not necessary for persons in health; but men of some respectability think they are, because they love their use.

The Effects of Alcohol on the Mind.

As ministers we may warn people against the use of intoxicating drinks because of their effect on the mental faculties, and substantiate the warnings by medical testimony.

Dr. Brinton says: "Mental acuteness, accuracy of perception and delicacy of the senses, are all so far opposed to the action of alcohol that the greatest effect of each are incompatible with the drinking of any undetected quantity of fermented liquid."

Dr. John H. Bennett, Professor in the University of Edinburgh, has written extensively on diseases of the mind, and says: "Alcohol is a poison which especially affects the nervous system, and more particularly the brain. Under its influence, even the Royal College of Surgeons, writes, "Alcohol is particularly destructive to the brain and nervous system, and consequently to the mental and physical powers of the whole body."

Dr. M. H. Romberg, many years in a large hospital in Berlin, and afterwards Director of Clinics in the university there, asserts: "That the affections of the mind are caused in a great measure by the continued use of spirituous liquors and other narcotics." This is in Prussia, where it is thought not much harm is done by the use of beer.

Dr. Morel, of France, who was connected with Salpetriere for years, afterwards Superintendent of Marville Lunatic Asylum, wrote a book, in which he declares, "There is always a hopeless number of insane persons in our hospitals, whose disease is due to *no other* cause than the abuse of alcoholic liquors." Dr. Lunier, in Franse, where it is supposed people drink only wine. Another Frenchman (Belics) in making a report on the physical causes of insanity in France, says: "That of 8,300 male lunatics and 7,500 female lunatics, 34 per cent. of the men, and 6 per cent. of the women were made insane by intemperance." Such the result in a wine country.

Dr. Hyam Case, of Ontario, Canada, physician to the Probate Court of that city, examined upwards of 400 cases of insanity previous to sending them to the State Asylum, and reports that *two-thirds* became insane from drinking. About the same proportion would be found wherever the sale of intoxicating drinks are permitted, and such are the results as taught by the physiology of alcohol. Its *use is opposed to the book of nature.*

What Does the Sacred Volume Teach?

First. It says nothing about the use of strong drinks made by distillation, which art was not discovered until after the Bible was given. Second. It gives no encouragement to the *perversion* of grain intended for man and beast, according to Gen. I. 29,) into strong drinks, and beer, and ale. Third. There is no evidence that the wine made by the Savior was intoxicating. Upon those who think it was, rests the *onus probandi*. There is satisfactory negative evidence that it was not. First. Jesus would not have made intoxicating wines for the guests after they had "well drunk" of any kind. Second. The *object* of the miracles precludes the idea that it was intoxicating. It is said, John, II chap., 11 v., "This beginning of miracles did Jesus, and *manifested forth his glory.*" As to the fact that the wine the Savior created was not intoxicating, the true explanation is given by St. Augustine. Tractus 8, Evang. Joannis, by Chrysostom Homily 22, on John, and by Archbishop Trench in his lectures on miracles.

There is historical evidence that there were two kinds of wine. The only way we can reconcile the two opposite statements in the Scripture, as to wine causing joy and gladness, and then as causing woe and sorrow, is by the idea that there were different kinds. One was a symbol of wrath—the other of mercy.

That acute and profound biblical scholar, the late Prof. Moses Smart of Andover, has wisely said: "My final conclusion is, that whenever the Scriptures speak of wine as a comfort, a blessing or a libation of God, they can mean *only* such drinks as contained no alcohol; but in those passages in which they denounce wine and prohibitit, and connect it with drunkenness, they can mean *only* the alcoholic intoxicant." In this view he was sustained by President Nott, Albert Barnes, Prof. Owen, Dr. Lees, and other careful students of the Word of God.

The great principle of duty is, that of Christian expediency, as applicable to this subject. It is taught especially in the 14th chapter to the Romans and likewise in the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, viz.: That, *that which might be lawful under some circumstances, is not under others.*

Says Dr. F. T. Cuyler: "It is claimed that this passage enjoins total abstinence on the ground of expediency. If my obligation to do anything which is required to save a fellow creature from ruin be not a duty, I should like to know where under the broad heavens there is a duty?"

An act not wrong *per se* may become wrong, if an opposite course is pointed out by examples, which are left on record to be followed.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Albert L. Kerr, of Karns City, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

McMahon & Rundells, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen Joseph Mitchell, Pittsburgh, assignee, the same is approved.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Thos. T. Wightman, Esq., having been elected assignee by the creditors, the same is approved.

James Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt. The petition of C. P. Edwards et al., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

In the matter of the petition of George Sheffield, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, Frank Sheffield and Thomas McCullough, the debtors petiton having been filed, on motion of W. M. Darse, Esq., Solicitor, an order to show cause was issued, and made returnable on the 14th, prox.

Azariah Dunham, bankrupt. Petition of A. H. Miller for compensation as Solicitor for Morgan, Bush & Co., petitioning creditors, presented, and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph Sproull, Butler county, bankrupt. Petition for an injuction against John Berg & Co., execution creditors, presented, and a restraining order granted.

In the matter of Standley & Sicklesmith, bankrupts, Greene county, an argument took place on the exceptions to the report of the Register upon the offer of the First National Bank of Waynesburg to prove their debt against the partnership estate, by Mr. Lazarus Barton, Taylor and Bryant for exceptions, and Mr. Acheson for the Register's report. Decision reserved.

A. Fulton, Sons & Co. were allowed to intervene in the case of L. P. Chester vs. Mechanic Insurance No. 2.

Wharton Bros. & Co. filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

John A. Hoffman vs. Diamond Ink Company. On motion of C. Hasbrouck, Esq., the rule of reference was stricken off—the arbitrators not having met at the time appointed.

The case of McKinney's assignee vs. Wood et al. is still on trial before Judge White.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Evan Jones was acquitted of the larceny of sundry articles, charged by Joseph J. Ulam.

John Walker pleaded guilty to the larceny of a large number of revolvers, charged by William H. Bown, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and ten months.

Jacob Flockerzi was convicted of rape on his daughter Caroline Flockerzi and was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of fifteen years. The charge was one of rape and not incestuous rape.

Joseph Herron pleaded *nole contendere* to a charge of larceny of certain fractional currency, preferred by Annie Stewart.

John Davis was convicted of larceny as bailee of a banjo, preferred by Harry Fillman, and was sentenced to the Work House for a term of one year.

Commonwealth vs. John Madden, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Martin Dougherty. The defendant is charged with having shot Dougherty, in a disturbance which occurred on the 18th of last October in the Twelfth ward. The jury is out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

James Delaney	Henry Butler,
Abraham Reed,	John Southwell,
J. W. Reynolds, (2),	James Jackson et al.,
John Mathews,	Chas. W. Ayers,
Jos. Bernard,	Thomas Grogan,
James Sands,	D. Smith et al.,
Wm. Cross,	C. Kiltenberger et al.,
Stephen Joice,	Thos. R. Sill (3),
	Thos. Malone.

ALLEGHENY'S POOR.

Annual Report of the City Physician.

The fourth annual report of Dr. B. B. Smith, Physician to the Allegheny City Poor House, was submitted to the Guardians of the Poor yesterday morning. The following statistics were given: Number of cases treated, 2,272; discharged, 2,221; deaths, 28; births, 15; admitted into insane department, 31; number discharged from same, 19; deaths in same, 2.

The patients are classified as follows: Chronic insane, 20; acute, 6; epileptics, 3; imbeciles, 10; idiots, 3; total, 46.

Visits to the number of 1,477 have been paid to the worthy poor, and 486 persons called at his office for advice.

The report suggests that light employment be given to those who are unable to perform out-door labor, and that arrangements be made to furnish the inamtes of the institution with amusements of some description.

In conclusion the Doctor stated that his duties and labors had been increased double, on account of the fire, flood, panic, and the epidemic of typhoid fever.

THE DOLAN MURDER.

The Verdict of the Jury.

In the case of Edward Carr charged with the murder of Thomas Dolan, reported in yesterday's issue, the jury came into Court at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning with a verdict of manslaughter against the defendant. The punishment for this grade of murder is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding twelve years. The prisoner was recmanded to jail to await his sentence.

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